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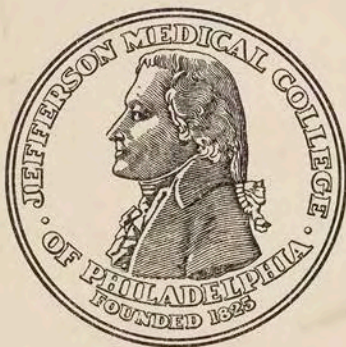
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Dr. Augustin A. Biggs,

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Lectures

Delivered

in

Jefferson Medical
College

November 23rd 1835

Philadelphia

Vol. 2

By Augustin A. Diggs

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MEDICAL COLLEGE
JANUARY 1902

Augustine A Biggs

November 23rd 1835

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Philadelphia Pa

Pennsylvania

Augustine A. Biggs.
Frederick County, Maryland.

Lectures delivered in Jefferson Medical College
by Drs Calhoun, S. McClellan, Revere, Pattison, Green,
and George McClellan
Philadelphia

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November 23rd 1835

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g. m. w. H. Shady

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Emetics

Page 1

Lecture on Materia Medica Nov 24th 1835

By Samuel Calhoun M.D.

The vegetable substances taken into the stomach soon undergo the acetous fermentation, when there is a morbid accumulation of bile or other substances in the stomach, an emetic will be the proper medicine. It promotes the secretion of bile by its agitation hence the necessity of an emetic in the forming stage of fever. And they should be combined with cathartics. One mistake that young practitioners generally make, is that they continue them as long as bile continues to be thrown up. This is a mistake, the patient may be destroyed before the bile will cease to flow. The frequent effects of emetics are to debilitate the stomach, and bring on dyspepsia and chronic diseases such as phthisis pulmonalis emetics should not be given to those who are subject to increased action of the

heart and arteries, and such as are predisposed to apoplexy, and in cases poisoned by the effluvia of acids, and those who are subject to spitting of blood, and in epilepsy or any person who is subject to flushes of the face and giddiness when stooping, in pregnancy they should be avoided, in debility of the stomach they should not be used, as a general plan they should not be used when the pulse is full and hard. Emetics are exhibited with the most propriety before breakfast. Toast and water, chicken water often arrest the action of emetics, children are less liable to be hurt by emetics, than adults, they also bear larger doses in proportion. They are exhibited with the most propriety ^{after bleeding} there are certain adjuvants, such as warm water, cold is equally good and more agreeable to the patient, in those cases where laudnum has been taken emetic will be of service. Cold water will

promote the action of emetics when applied to the head, and ~~are~~ ^{is} of great importance in cases where laudanum has been taken.

The action of the heart and arteries should be moderated before the exhibition of an emetic. In the first stage of typhus we do a great deal of good by their stimulant effects. In all cases of agues when the patient is plethoric or lived ^{being} high emetics may do harm. Some fish, lobsters and crabs which produces an itching on the skin, an emetic will relieve it completely. Erysipelas when it occurs with a bitter taste an emetic will often ~~arrest~~ ^{arrest} the disease completely keeping up an ~~arrest~~ ^{arrest} of the stomach for some time. In croup there is a morbid action of the larynx and ~~and~~ ^{an} inflammatory membrane is formed an emetic often relieves by throwing off this membrane by the violent contraction of the diaphragm, so violent as to force the air through the lungs with force with complete success in throwing off the false membrane.

Theory & Practice of Medicine

By John Revere M.D. Nov 25th 1835

The aqueous solution of the tartrate of antimony is the best form in acute inflammation although there is some objections from its irregularity of action. Counter irritation there is one rule by which we should be governed by their application, which previous to the application bleeding should be performed or purgatives in a word the momentum of the circulation should be moderated, another objection that in inflammation of the breast of females. The blister should not be applied on the breast as inflammation and suppuration would be likely to follow in the gland. Before applying a blister the cuticle should be softened by washing and bathing the part to which it is to be applied with weak vinegar 2nd The blister should be fastened so that the patient shall be able to move it

from its original place by turning in
 bed. This is particularly to be attended
 to in children. After the blister has been
 on for 24 hours there will be small ves-
 sels about the size of a pin head the
 in the course of an hour or two run into
 each other and a large blister is formed
 containing a yellow fluid resembling
 the serum of the blood. In some patients
 it causes exquisite pain while in others it
 scarcely causes any pain at all. When we
 wish to heal the blistered part soon
 we should make a small puncture
 and allow the fluid to run out gradu-
 ally. and a common cambric handker-
 chief laid over the part. But on the
 contrary when we wish the irritation
 the article should be torn off. and the
 cerate of salina applied or Kentishes
 ointment. Olive Oil and common
 man made into a paste will generally
 heal the part effectually without any

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thing else When strangury supervenes, mucilaginous drinks such as the ura uris which is very highly recommended, a poultice should be applied to the blistered part, it has been recommended to give camphor and added to the poultice will prevent and arrest the disease, but it has been found to be of no effect.

The second counter irritation is the tartar emetic & the croton oil.

There are two modes of studying the disease, 1st in the symptoms which had arisen in former cases and those of the present and 2nd those appearances compared with post mortem examination. There is nothing of so great importance to the physician as a ~~sound~~ knowledge of Pathological anatomy. The pathological appearance of chronic diseases will convey to our minds

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The morbid appearance which will show themselves before death and our judgement of external appearances will appear plain to our minds what is going on internally. It has been found that the auriculo ventricular valves of the heart and the valves of the aorta were transparent previous to death and the arter were of a brown colour. But after death they were found red, which was previous to this discovery considered as inflammation. 1st The redness of the lining membrane of the lungs and blood vessels cannot be considered as being in a state of inflammation previous to death.

Nov 25th 1835

Surgery. By George M. Bellan M.D.

Colo. If we apply frictions and sapping the patient will be brought into a state of excitement and troublesome ulcerations will be the consequence of the part frozen. A person was picked up apparent dead the nose and fingers were stiff. he was carried to an out house and laid on some straw and blankets with snow. a little warm tea was given which did not appear to be of an effect, a little brandy and toddy was given muscular motion began to return he was gradually admitted to warmth and he gradually recovered without a frost bite on the fingers and heels of the foot did not occur, in a word the patient should not be covered with warm clothes nor warm stimulant administered. The patients body will be able to generate heat enough to support life.

Chilblains, stimulants may be of service
 in chronic chilblains, but during the state
 of inflammatory action will not fail to do
 harm. The antiphlogistic plan should be
 used the part should be elevated and a band
 dages the membrane that surrounds
 the kidney of the sheep should be laid
 on the part and a roller passed round
 and immovable poultices, a solution
 of the sugar of lead, but these chilblains
 are apt to return in such cases
 a solution of the nitrate of silver 10
 grains to the ounce of water not acting
 as an escharotic. Tubercular affection
 of the Spleen from scrofula they
 are at one time the size of a pea
 but when they become of the size of
 a Hickory Nut they burst and suppu-
 rate they have the appearance of
 cheese. the same can take place
 in the mesenteric & lymphatic glands

They form scrophulous abscesses
 These scrophulous tubercles may lie dor-
 -mant and in persons or children which
 have a fair skin flushed face sparkl-
 ing eye and a delicate state of the body
 are the most liable to the tubercles
 The medullary growth so called By
 Dr. McC. B. or as it is commonly called
 fungus haematodes it is equally as
 bad as that of scrophula, it is as
 soft as the brain and has the appear-
 ance of the medullary matter.
 It is the cause of morbid nutrition
 there is hardly any part of the body
 that is free from the disease it is
 attended with little pain, when felt
 it feels soft and doughy and is often
 mistaken for abscesses and they are
 cut into and nothing but bloody
 serum escapes. The constitution much
 resembles that of scrophula, and
 the tumor at first appears much like a

scrophulous tumours at first they do
in fact resemble each other. This
has been called a soft ~~tumour~~ ^{cancer}
There is a tumour which often occurs
in females and has been called the
hard tumour, and other names such
as schirrus, and cancer. it is hard
and grisley appearance feeling like
lead and from its hardness it has been
called schirrus. it appears to contract
every part around them so that
when a tumour has been taken out
the skin retracts and the wound is twice
as large as the tumour which was
taken ^{removed} out. the tumour is attended
with lancinating pain darting thro-
ugh the substance of the tumour. it
occurs mostly beyond the turn of life
in females. it is a disease of advanced
life while that of the fungus variety
is of early life.

November 26th 1835

Materia Medica. By Samuel Talcott M.D.
Emetics. Emetics given in croup, throat, and
the pseudo-membranous substance which
is formed in the throat, sneezing often has
the same effect. In anasarca, emetics
given generally relieve and often cure the
disease. The sense of taste and smell often
arise from the disordered state of the
stomach here emetics are the best.
There is a peculiar temperament in epileptics
they are more corpulent, short body,
and hearty eaters. This disease is more com-
mon the effect of intemperance and
heartly eating. In Neuralgia the cover-
ing membrane of the nerve is inflamed
and emetics. Especially when
it is generally exhibited in powder
It may vary in some cases to have
them very fine, if not they produce
inflammation of the bowels, such
as colic with the last effect.

In mixing calomel and jalap together
 we should put the calomel in first
 and the jalap gradually added and
 they will mix by rubbing them in
 a mortar. This should be particularly
 attended to in adding calomel & jalap
 together in a mortar. Infusion, some-
 times a vegetable contains a volatile oil &
 + ^{Serpentaria is one}
 we should put it in a stone jar and
 kept near the fire taking care not to
 let it boil, we obtain the essential oil.
 That alcohol dissolves nearly all vegetable
 precipitates. The tin funnel Recommended
 by Dr. Valhoun is the the best for
 making extracts. Calicocca Epicaea
 - an ha or cephalus Epicaean ha
 if good the fracture of the bark
 should present a resinous, and a trans-
 parent appearance. The root is contor-
 ted subacrid taste, bitter, and slightly
 narcotico, its virtues are destroyed
 it has an active substance called emetine

The emetin is united together in the
 bark by an acid. now if we powder
 the bark coarsely and pour water on
 the powder we dissolve the emetin &
 acid. then putting it in ~~the~~ ^{the} funnel
~~before~~ mentioned and ~~after~~ ^{before} infiltra-
 tion add a solution of lime or any
 thing that has an affinity for the
 acid a little powdered charcoal should
 be also used. then after infiltration
 evaporate the solution and we have
 the emetin. the acid remains in a
 precipitate in the funnel. The same
 plan will answer in making the
 quinine, and all of the other vegetables
 may be made in the same way. making
 use of warm alcohol in the place
 of the water, where the water is not
 sufficient or will not dissolve
 the vegetable principal

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Professor Revere at, Nov 26, 1835
Practice of Medicine

There is no certainty of death until putrefaction has taken place, therefore we should discountenance the idea of burying the body so soon as is commonly the case. As it is showing no respect to the dead and the consequence of mistaking a case of ~~death~~ suspended animation for death. A gentleman has suffered for several years with an aneurism of the aorta he was very much imbricated the person apparently died about 4 o'clock in the morning. The body was prepared for burial. There was two gentlemen the friend in the adjoining room and one heard a gagging sound in the room and a black discharge from the mouth. Revere, Patterson and others were called to examine the body and when they opened the chest there was a large tumour of the aorta. But they still believed that it was suspended animation.

Lectures On Surgery. November 26th 1835
Tungus Hematodes By George J. M. Clellan M.D.
& Schirrus. In Jefferson Medical College

There is nothing certain or a specific for any
~~one specific~~ disease, in the first place to
 the treatment of scrophula both the solids
 and the fluids are badly or morbidly consti-
 tuted a possess an inferior degree of tone
 and the bones are soft so as to float
 in water in some parts, and is the cause
 of imperfect nutrition, such as in
 digestion and a morbid assimilation
 of the food. The proper course is to cor-
 rect the diet. the most nutritious kind
 of food. when they have a local effect
 it is not like the plegmonous, and the
 fever is not of a high synochial grade
 we must confine our our patients
 to light diet denying most rigibly meats
 stale bread, rapiaea, and all stimu-
 lating diets should be avoided

Local applications, counter irritation
 mild purgatives. When we have sub-
 dued the local irritation & febrile action
 a more nutritious diet may be used
 but only such as are of the most digesti-
 ble kind. Tonics when there is local ir-
 ritation are injurious. They may be of
 use in cases which are enfeebled or much
 debilitated the quinine should be used
 but as soon as the patient he should
 take exercise in the open air, and avoid
 the vicissitudes of weather, wearing
 flannel in the daytime but taking them
 off at night when going to bed a suffi-
 cient of bedclothing shall be necessary
 but not of the feathery kind. Frictions
 of salt water should be used on the
 whole surface with a coarse towel
 allowed to drye after taken out of the
 water then rubbing the body until
 there is a glow on the skin avoiding
 too much exercise that would debilitate

the patient to much, Iodine is the
 best when given after the febrile and in-
 flammatory action has been subdued, if
 it produce pain in the stomach and
 throat we should throw it aside it
 should not be given in too large doses
 it is a stimulant and acting upon the
^{lymphatic}
~~absorbent~~ vessels. it is given in union
 with hyariodate of potash. The carbonate
 sulphate and the phosphate of Iron has
 been used with the same advantage
 porter, ale, and good old wine at din-
 ner have a good effect, in diseases of
 the spine, joints where the febrile action
 is high and the pulse indicate bleeding.
 bleeding can as safely be resorted to in
 this disease with advantage as in any
 other after general local bleeding should
 be resorted to when indicated after the
 vascular engorgement of the part
 has been subdued counter irritation
 the caustic potash or the nitrate of

nitric acid. Keeping up a discharge by the application of tartar emetic this is the best in the last stage. In fungus there is a leucophlegmatic habit but in scirrhus the opposite is the case but they both depend upon imnutritious diet they depend upon the same cause as that of scrophula and require the same plan of treatment namely a nutritious diet as regards the remedies there is no particular one that can effect a cure cicuto, and iodine. iodine in the dose of 5 drops in gum arabic water, which will invigorate the stomach promote digestion If the disease is confined to any particular gland or any particular part and not showing itself to any other parts of the body we may expect to cure the disease by performing an operation taking care to take away every part of the diseased part, and putting the patient on a nutritious diet taking exercise in moderate weather when they can

Materia Medica Nov 2nd 1846

In mixing powders the one of the greatest specific gravity should be put in the mortar first cold water will subtract all the virtues of bark as well as, water and sulphuric acid or hot alcohol, a preference may be given to water being warm. *epicacuhana* is composed of gum, starch, acid, lignum and emetin now water will dissolve nothing but the gum acid and emetine. now by adding to the solution a little lime or magnesia the acid unites with the acid and the emetin is set free then filtering the emetin will remain on the filter then pour hot alcohol in the filter the emetin is dissolved and passes through the filter, then by evaporating the alcohol we have the emetin pure. a little charcoal should be put in the bottom of the filter. the same process is required for making quinine

There is found in the market one kind of
 Epica and that is known the cortical
 presenting a resinous appearance it is
 given in infusion $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ water syrup
 is made in the same way. It may be made
 by the fore mentioned funnel and evapora-
 ting the water and add the syrup. The vir-
 tues of Epicacuhana is the most proper in
 typhus it does not debilitate the stomach
 so much as other emetics. It has been used
 in asma given in common doses and it
 made no difference whether it mounted
 or not. Emetics often give an impulse to the
 morbid actions by its shock on the system.

Emetics are used in dysentery (2 gr of Ep 1 opi
 is used to produce sleep. Epica given with
 the extract of gentian will not nauseate
 in the proportion of 6 gr of Epica & 4 or 5 gr
 of the extract of gentian. in stricture of
 the urethra small doses of epica, in union
 with balsam copiva, well as soon as nau-
 sea takes place promote the discharge of urine

The incompatible substances are the vegetable acids, tincture of galls, coffee &c. the gall forms a dense precipitate. Tartar emetic is made by boiling the protoxide of antimony. Tartar emetic is precipitated with the infusion of galls.

Dr Samuel M^c Clellan
Midwifery

4 arteries pass to the uterus and carry more blood in the time of gestation than previous to. the fallopian tubes are composed of an external coat formed by the peritoneum a middle coat of muscular fibers and an inner coat partaking of the nature of the lining membrane of the vagina. The ligament of the ovary passes to the uterus to prevent their separation.

Theory and Practice of Medicine

[1835] - By John - Keener. M.D. Nov. 27th 1835

Rheumatism. The characters of the inflammation is modified according to the tissues to which they occupy. In persons of a robust it runs its course through rapidly, but in persons of an relaxed constitution it is more disposed to terminate in chronic inflammation. The characters of rheumatism & gout is modified according to the tissue in which it has attacked, we should be well acquainted with the characters of rheumatic & arthritic inflammations before we enter into the investigations of disease, rheumatism is attended with rigors, headache, numbness of the scalp - it is a rare occurrence for delirium to occur in acute rheumatism. The pulse is small and hard and frequent the disease at the commencement of the symptoms is not confined to any structure but after awhile it mostly attacks the larger joints and mostly confined to the

fibrous texture, the muscles are liable to
 be attacked with the disease as the infla-
 mation increases the part becomes tender
 to touch when it attacks a muscle the
 symptom are a prevention to the contraction
 of the muscle so as to appear like a paralysis
 at first the pulse is small and contracted
 small and thready, but when the febrile
 symptoms arise the pulse becomes full
 and bounding, the coagulable part of
 the blood is tough and has the luffy coat
 sometimes the disease will leave one
 part and go to another sometimes after
 three or four days of the attack there is
 a copious diaphoresis of an acid odour
^{which is not considered a favourable symptom}
 the urine deposits a lateritious sediment
 if there is a diaphoresis in the first 24
 hours it may be considered favourable
 when the disease attacks the joints
 every part appears to be affected; the
 fever usually precedes the pain, when
 it attacks the back the kidneys become

affected also the bladder &c and nephritis
 may be mistaken for lumbago there is
 no part of the body more liable to rheuma-
 tism than the fibrous texture of the vertebrae
 of the loins. the english are very particular
 in covering the loins of their horses with
 a cloth to prevent their exposure to this
 disease. frequent stooping is stated to have
 been the frequent cause of lumbago
 acute rheumatism sometimes occurs in the
 more important organs of life and when it
 does it is from metastasis, attacking the
 pericardium it is attended with extreme
 pain palpitation of the heart a disposition
 to syncope and difficulty. the frequent
 cause of a metastasis is the great aptitude
 to which bleeding is carried in this disease
 when it attacks the diaphragm there
 is a kind of laugh and hideous appearance
 to the countenance, risus sardoniacus, when
 this occurs it is almost always fatal
 when a metastasis takes place in the pleura

we have all the appearance of pleuritis
 it is not so liable to attack the stomach
 and intestines as arthritic effusions
 There is no certainty as to the termination
 of rheumatism in some cases it sud-
 denly disappears after active or passive treat-
 ment in others it continues not effect-
 ing the system so generally gradually
 attack other parts and parts in the chronic
 form It is attended with an effusion
 of gelatinous fluid in the joints generally
 caused exposure to cold and vicissitudes
 of weather sleeping in damp rooms
 it hereditary, and the patient is sometimes
 predisposed to it although his parents were
 not subject to the disease. The frequent
 use of mercury is of all the articles of
 the materia medica the most liable
 to predispose the patient to rheuma-
 tism and in this case it usually att-
 ack the pericostium of the bones

Schirrus. Surgery. By George W. Whellan M.D.
Funus Libanotides. J. J. B. Philadelp^{hia} 1835

No person can hope for a perfect cure in either of these diseases. There is no use in extirpating a scrophulous gland, the means we should resort to is to convert the tumour into an abscess and curing that by constitutional means.

When we are called in to see a patient with a soft doughy like tumour, we examine not only in the constitution but we examine disease whether it is constricted to any particular part or not we examine the glands where ever they are situated, we next examine the bones particularly those of the lower extremities next the internal organs and these are all sound excepting the part or limb affected we may then perform an operation of extirpating a diseased gland or leg provided the constitution will bear it. In the majority of malignant tumours have been extirpated the disease returns

3 out of 4 will return we need not expect to eradicate the disease entirely from the system, but in cases where the disease shows itself in different parts of the body we need not perform the operation. Syphilis. Mercury is not a specific ~~disease~~ for syphilis there are a variety of taints or poisons in different years, in some years affecting the stomach at other times the liver they are modified in the cages of the atmosphere in some years it is of the malignant form attended with sloughing - The disease now at the present shows this malignant form again In persons who are perfectly healthy can bear the disease without much constitutional disturbances, but the contra will be the effect in those who are confined to their houses and their digestive organs disturbed such will be affected with the most malignant form.

And those who have been improperly treated will pass on to an illamming effect, but those who have been bled when inflammation arises and antimonials given when the system required them and mercury administered in a proper manner will recover without any of those malignant effects of sloughing. One form in which there was horus or something of the kind rising on the skin called tubercular syphilis another kind in which there is chancre in the groin called the sealy syphilis. another in which there is a small papilla rising on the skin called the papillary syphilis. In those cases in which there is a chancre and a bubo in the groin or genital organs with a hard base and surrounded with a granulated appearance mercury will be applicable - but will not cure the disease while the virus is in the system it is only useful to cure the symptoms

as they arise Mercury can by no means be considered as a specific for the cure of this disease. We should be governed by the same plan in treating the mercurial disease as that of any other.

Nov^r 28th 1835

Surgery

By George M. Ellman, M.D.

The disease is as vari^{ous} as the virus in
^{—brave} some cases a mere discharge, which are
^{from the mercurial men} the primary symptoms, we must not suppose that a primary sore will be followed by secondary symptoms only one out of 8 or 9 are affected with secondary symptoms. There is a suppuration of the lymphatic gland which communicate with the pores by their trunks the suppurations are not called buboes which are not considered as secondary symptoms we have honey seals cutaneous eruptions, patches, and ulceration of the

throat which occur after or at the same time, there is sometimes affections of the bones sometime after the secondary symptoms constituting the secondary order of parts. although the primary symptoms may have been cured, they are subject to the secondary symptoms, when we have indolent sores or blotching on the skin or throat or affections of the bones mercury is the proper remedy there because there is no inflammation there. There is not a specific disease or a specific remedy in reference to Syphilis. In the transplanting of teeth from other persons or from inferior animals will cause the same irritations and eruptions on the skin of primary & secondary symptoms which occur in Syphilis, the same is the case ^{occurs} in dissections, in a uero substances taken from one animal and injected in the veins will cause the most serious actions

whereas if they are taken from vegetables
 they have none of these consequences
 whenever we have an eruption on the
 skin we most always have an inflammation
 in the throat. The mucous membrane
 and the skin have a close connection
 by sympathy Treatment of the
 primary system, the first which is
 most always discharges, notably from
 the mucous membrane of the prepuce
 but of all of the mucous membranes
 if the inflammation is not subdued it
 will become relaxed condition they
 put on the chronic form, of a gleet
 form when the mucous membrane
 has been under a high degree of
 inflammation this membrane will
 become thickened by an effusion of
 lymph and become organised the
 mucous discharge will cease become
 hard blocking up the orifice giving
 rise to tube like thread like stricture of

formed this is the case in all parts of
 of the mucous membrane The same
 occurs in from injection of ~~syphilis~~
 sin or taking of balsam or cubebos
 while the mucous membrane is in
 a state of inflammation. The balsam should
 not be given until the inflammation is
 subdued and when astringent injections
 or the balsams and cubebos they never
 fails to bring on a cordia grisley appear
 ance and a corde and stricture follows
 the discharge will cease but the
 fore mentioned diseases will be the
 consequence We should always bleed
 if the patient will bear it we should
 bleed until the patient approaches
 a state of syncope then give ʒi a grain
 of tartar emetic if he can bear that quan
 tity if not give every two hours keeping
 up a constant nausea we should
 add 5 or ten drops of laudanum
 when it acts too much on the bowels

always after bleeding a purgative of
 the neutral salts should be given and
 the antimony will keep them regular
 and keep the patient on a low diet giving
 mild diuretic. These prescriptions do
 not always prevent the cordae or
 nocturnal erections, and when our
 bleeding and diaphoretics have been
 pushed to a great extent, this erection
 arises from nervous irritability for
 this reason should be given dovers
 powder is a very proper, when the
 testicle has become inflamed and
 the urethra & bladder in the same
 state and bleeding has been carried too
 far as the pulse will bear leeches
 should be applied and a bread and
 milk poultice with the addition
 of a little dead water, warm
 bathing or fomentations warm applied
 will generally relieve this troublesome affe
 ction together with tobacco injections

Practical Medical Therapeutics

By Samuel Hahnemann M.D.

Tartar emetic. Hyposulphate of ammonia gives a red precipitate, as a nauseating dose from 4 to 10 gr. as an emetic from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 gr. It has been used in all cases where the heart and arteries are excited, inflammation of the brain it has a remarkable effect, in inflammation of the Meins it has a particular effect, it has been considered an almost certainly fatal if not arrested in the first or second day it is distinguished by pain in the epigastrium, pain in the chest & stomach, bleeding, and the tartar emetic will often prove effectual in its cure. It suits when the pulse is strong and full, it must be given in small doses at first and gradually increased in remission it has a fine effect. Dr. Hahnemann does not refer the action of emetics from their action sensorily through the brain, it is necessary in applying it externally that it be not put on a denuded surface.

The poisoning from *Strophanthus* and nearly
 all other poisons, in the bowels and stomach
 the following symptoms pain cordialgia hiccup
 vomiting, colliquative stools, heart and arteries,
 small and hard pulse, nervous system or brain
 vertigo and death, antidotes sugar and water
 white of egg, and solution of galls the dose
 of the mineral antimony is from ʒi to ʒi ss
 an ounce is the dose of all fluid emetics
 such as squill mineral antimony sulphate
 of Zinc it is often adulterated with copper
 the carbonate of potash decomposes it
 also galls sugar and water should be
 given in cases from poisoning from *Zinc*
Nicotiana glauca the virtue of the sub-
 stance lies in a substance called *nicotin*
glauca The oil is a violent poison, if applied to
 the surface or taken internally produces
 vomiting if a solution be injected into the
 rectum it produces cold sweats and death
 In persons suddenly taken with disease and is strong
 constitution we need not fear these unfavourable symptoms ^{much}

In cases of poisoning it is recommended as
the best of all remedies it produces its effects
on the heart & arteries it should not be given
internally for fear of its serious effects toba-
-cco applied in the form of a decoction to the
neck in rheumatism until vomiting will
often remove it completely the same may
be said in rheumatism. The best antidote
for the sulphate of copper is the solution
of galls which may be relied upon it is also
an antidote for white vitriol, eggs & sugar are

also used

Midwifery Samuel McPherson M.D.

There is pain in the loins and hips before menstrua-
tion takes place all nervous and hysterical sym-
ptoms disappear we cannot explain why this
discharge returns periodically. we can observe
their results but cannot tell why they are
so. Those parts are in a congestive state ^{when} ~~before~~
the menstrual period arrives there is no
certain period when this discharge takes place
those in warm climates menstruate much
earlier sometimes at the 8th 9th and 10th

but in the temperate ^{at the} 14th and 15th in
 the colder climates it does not occur until
 a latter period at the 18th and 19th year the
 discharge is less in quantity in general
 the menstrual period sometimes does not
 occur until the 25th year and sometimes
 does not occur again for 6 months
 the ovaria and different parts are
 in a highly congested state and highly
 irritable bleeding on the slightest touch
 they are subject to piles at this period
 these symptoms are removed when this
 discharge occurs. The female is in a
 state preparation for conception or
 impregnation some menstruate very spa-
 ringly while others menstruate very
 freely to the amount of 18 ounces while others
 only 1 to 2 it is generally about 5 to 6 ounces
 it generally lasts from 3 to four days
 it at first is sparing on the second day in-
 creased and on the third it is at its height
 and gradually decreasing and becoming pale

Theory and Practice of Medicine

By John River U.S. Jefferson Med. College

Rheumatism. It principally is attached to the fibrous texture, tendons muscles, periosteum pleura pericardium - dermata and tunica sclerotica. They are generally callous and insensible to touch but when under certain circumstances they become exceedingly painful when not in a state of inflammation. They may be torn asunder without pain. when the long tendon of the plantaris is broke from a cap there is but a curious sensation without pain but if it is only partially torn across it will become exquisitely painful. when the capsular ligaments become inflamed they are exquisitely painful. When the muscles become affected with a chronic inflammation the fibre is absorbed and the motion of the part entirely destroyed. The cellular texture is but occasionally affected. The skin is but rarely affected with rheumatic inflammation.

x no certainty as to the
 There is ~~in the~~ termination of scurvy
 it usually terminates in three or four weeks
 it mostly terminates in effusion in the
 cellular tissue. There are certain articles in the
 materia medica which give a predisposition
 to this disease. It is also a hereditary disease
 In cases where scurvy occurs from the
 exhibition of mercury it generally attacks
 the periosteum of the bones and patient who
 have applied to a physician for a cure.
 the physician gives mercury and the patient
 exposes himself and he is attacked with
 pains of the periosteum of the bones and
 perhaps some enlargement the physician
 mistakes these for nodes and give more
 mercury the disease becomes more violent
 and the bones become carious and soreness
 of the palate and absorption of the soft
 bone and the patient perhaps dies
 with a miserable disease. If in cases
 which have been treated in this way
 we should stop the use and administer anti-
 -monials

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It is often the case where mercury is given
for nodes to arise ~~from~~ the tibia or other
bones of the body. Rheumatism most frequent-
ly occurs in winter and spring. It attacks
all persons of different ages but mostly
the male sex and at the middle periods
of life. The robust is also the most liable to
be attacked with rheumatism. In the first
place we are to recollect that it is a phlo-
gistic disease. blood letting is always proper
in the first place and should be used freely
at the first operation but we should use this
remedy with decision. after bleeding we
should resort to an active cathartic. soda
and salts ~~free~~ are ordered in the evening
we should bleed and put the patient on
the best plan for a cathartic in the morning
an active cathartic should not be
given until morning. we should after
the bleeding we may give some diapho-
retic in the evening say spirits musciv
and then in the morning, we may practice

a second bleeding without hazard lest if after the second and third the heart and arteries continue to be excited and bleeding have no effect we may depend upon it that we will not cure that patient by bleeding. We may judge from this circumstance that the inevitable pulse has or is about to occur, we should not resort to the warm bath although it will relieve the patient but in the majority of patients there will be a metastasis to the heart or some other vital part which will be of the most serious consequences, when metastasis has taken place in some internal part bloodletting should be resorted to. In every case of the affection of the heart has been from a metastasis from excessive bleeding. The diaphoretics should be used ^{in conjunction} of which the pulvis antimonialis the calchicum antimonialis is a remedy of much report it is

diuretic

emetic

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diaphoretic and slightly cathartic it is not always certain in its effects. in giving this we should combine it with $\frac{1}{3}$ sulphate magnesia and the carbonate $\frac{1}{3}$ to produce a cathartic effect direct this downward on account of its tendency to irritate the stomach this should be given only once every six hours.

Nov 30th 1835. Act B
Jefferson College. **Surgery.** By George M. McLellan M.D.

- Avoid sitting near a hot fire in gonorrhea where the inflammation is high there should be no rags rapped around the penis they acting as a ligature are injurious producing an edematous state of the prepuce when we have subdued the inflammation we should resort to diuretics or astringent injections balsam copaiva is the diuretic most prudent it is a most powerful stimulant diuretic it is not to be resorted to when the inflammation has not been subdued. It never fails to exasperate the disease if resorted to before the inflammation is subdued.

The solidified form is not so strong it is best to administer it with some demulcent sweet spirits of nitre and gum arabic and sugar. Some aromatics should be used to avoid its nauseous taste, if in the course of 3 days no effect is produced we may lay it aside as a useless remedy. Unless the inflammation has been subdued for two or three weeks completely we should not use cubeb. common. Rosin is a most valuable remedy as a diuretic not acting with a stimulant effect. The acetate of Lime is a most valuable remedy. From 3 to 6 grains to the ounce of water no injection should be used to such an extent as to cause irritation. The acetate is also a good remedy in leucorhea. The sulphate of ~~Lead and~~ Lime and the acetate of Lead dissolved and added together a precipitate is formed and the acetate of Lime remains in solution. ^{Curing it} we should not shake up the precipitate while

If we have subdued the primary symptoms the disease will wear itself out if left alone in the course of time. There are a variety of infections of gonorrhoea, sometimes it puts on a violent form called Vincent gonorrhoea, enlargement of the follicles of the urethra and finally terminating in suppuration, requiring the most rigid antiphlogistic remedies, and requiring the use of mercury to the extent of salivation. in cases where the urethra has been thrown in an irritable state we resort to a large discharge, in those cases where this will not relieve the patient we must resort to a solution of nitrate of silver once every three or four days. Phagedenic ulcers on the skin often occurs on the penis or on other parts of the genital organs the only remedy is to apply the nitric acid by dipping cotton in it and applying it until we have completely undermined the ulceration a healthy core will follow and heal.

Other sores occurring on those parts and become irritable by the patient continually handling it and irritating it by applications in such cases we should prevent the patient from handling it and applying some mild application and if it has not preceded preceded from a mortified wound it will show signs of healing becoming pale and granulations forming, in ulcers mercurials are only used to promote a healthy action of the capillaries to the secretion of healthy pus and stimulating ^{the absorbents} ~~the absorption~~ of the absorption of those grisly surfaces which are formed on the ~~surface~~ ^{of the} sore, when a sore becomes hard and grisly mercury will be of advantage converting the sore into a healthy sore, in cases of sores we should use but mild applications but where they are foul the Kreasot will be of advantage 3 parts of the chloride of soda and one of Kreasot applied to the part will often cure without ^{mercury} ~~with~~

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breasts are divided into two kinds into
sympathetic and and those arising from
the absorption the difference is that
in sympathetic there is more than
one gland enlarged in the groin but
in the others it makes its appearance
in the monstremis in one or other
of those parts. The use of mercury
will generally remove either but
they will not always succeed it should
be recollected that inflammation should
be counteracted before the mercury
is used the mercury should be rubbed
on the same skin around the breast
Another remedy is the serate of
Iodine rubbed on the part in the
same way that the mercury is used
if this does not succeed we should give
a more nutritious diet and send them
out for exercise to prevent any
scrophulous disposition in the glands

Materia Medica & TherapeuticsBy Samuel Calhoun M D.

Lobelia inflata the tincture is made by putting 2 ounces 2^{lb} 1. Sixty drops a dose for child.

It is particularly recommended for asthma. It has been supposed that the lungs have muscular fibres and it is supposed that asthma is caused by a contractility of those fibres. It is said that inflating the lungs with a bellows will also overcome asthma.

By sulphate of Copper or Blue vitriol 10 to 15 gr is the dose. Sugar is one and tannin obtained from the oak bark is another antidote. albumin, is recommended by orfila (1 teaspoonful will operate as an emetic) 1 table spoonful will also operate as an emetic (A decoction of peach leaves but this should not be strong) Elder bark (Cahumile flowers) (A strong solution of salt will also operate as an emetic & cathartic.

Cathartics

Only a slight accumulation of feces will cause paralysis and affection of the mind in some, colic dysentery, Sc hile, serous, and excrementitious matter are the substance lodged in the bowels

When the peristaltic action is increased, the mesenteric arteries are also increased
Cathartics are assisted by exercise
Simple reading of the bowels have a fine effect, are also assisted by diluents
bitters and fatty matters summerfruits
skin of corn and also sweet, there are
five qualities viz bitter, sweet, Acid
fatty & diluents, walking on the cold ground
and exposing the belly will also increase
the action of the bowels. Mercury has
a fine effect where the bowels are costive
and acting mildly where the intestines
have become irritated from an accumu-
lation of fecal matter drastics would be
injurious in these cases

Colonyth has a wide range and is not so soluble as the other. In acute diseases cathartics should always be given in the day. In fevers they should always be given so as to have a free evacuation in divided doses and the first should be of the more ~~active~~ active. In typhus fever as long as black nothing has an effect until they are evacuated. To assist the operation of cathartics we may resort to an enema of soap cut in small pieces with water it produces a peristaltic motion of the whole length of the bowels. There is said to be a collection of feces in the sigmoid flexure of the colon here enema has the best effect in evacuating its contents. Turbans also may press upon ^{some part of} the alimentary canal and require the use of ~~enemas~~ or enemas. Injections when given in their simple state are made of warm water i.e. or a strong solution of salt and water.

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Midwifery. By Samuel M^cClellan M.D.

Impregnation takes place in the ovaria of the female first in one of its Ovaria. In cases where patients have died the corporaluta have been developed although there was no connexion of the sexes. December 1st 1835

Theora And Practice of Medicine By John Revere M.D.

Many organic affections of the heart do arise from metastasis of scurmatism. The vinous infusion of the colchicum autumnale was generally attended with decided effects in scurmatism. The dose was from ten to twenty ^{or thirty} drops. The dovers powder has been recommended in every form of scurmatism but has been found to be of no advantage before the hypergistic state of the system has been moderated. Opium in the earlier state of the disease it will give some degree of ease, the patient will be brought in a state of it in prepping the sleep will not be refreshing, the digestive organs will become disturbed and the disease will be aggravated after its impression is over.

When the phlogistic state of the system has been moderated a large dose of opium say three or four gr combined with 5 or six gr calomel is the best way of giving it, or from the black drop in the doses of 30 drops. These preparations should not be given until the skin has become moist. The practice of Eberle in this drug is considered improper by J. Berni. The *Tinctoria officinalis* has been very highly by Dr. Hagarth ~~Dr. Berni~~ has used it with advantage in some cases but not always in every case. Sinapismus and blisters and stimulants, has been very much in vogue, but in the early stages they are not of so much advantage. Chronic Rheumatism is only considered as a modification of acute or a sequel of that disease. The pain is less intense the appetite and digestion will be good his muscles will be hard on pressure and the pulse are only natural.

There is a less disposition to metastasis in the chronic form. When they have been exposed to the inclemency of the weather it occasionally puts on the form of acute for a short. It sometimes produces paralysis of the part. This is seldom permanent and may be removed. There is a stiffness of the joint, an effusion takes place, the muscles become absorbed, and a spontaneous dislocation perhaps takes place.

Patients who are affected with chronic rheumatism become exceedingly sensible to vicissitudes of weather. Chronic rheumatism is occasionally brought on by injuries such as strains. The remedies are essentially from those of acute. The pulse will occasionally diminish and the use of bleeding, local bleeding is the best, and should always be used.

The tendency is this it will remain stationary and all the remedies will not remove it, while again it will suddenly disappear.

The remedies which have been recommended are both internally & externally.

The guaiacum has been the most recommended, aromatic ~~ammoniac~~ ammoniac tincture in the dose of a tea spoonful in milk is the best way to give the guaiacum. *Oleum terebinthina* is very highly recommended by Ruess given in large doses in small doses it irritates the urinary organs but in large doses it acts on the bowels without that effect the best preparation is the following 1/3 ole Terebinthina

3/3 honey

5/3 water.

in the dose of a table spoonful
3 or 4 times a day

given ~~three~~ ^{three} times

a day, another is that of combining the Turpentine with the yolk of an egg. This preparation is considered of great value both in acute & chronic

Balsam Copaivera is another drug which has been used with advantage, it is much the same as that of

terpentine in its effects. When the pre disposing cause has been mercury, the best is the sarsaparilla in the form of decoction in the following. The carbonate of Iron has been recommended. The rhododendron is another preparation which has been attended with very good effects in this disease. December 1st 1835. Pa.

Lectures on Surgery By George M^cClellan M.D.

Where there is much irritability or inflammation of an ulcer escharotics are improper, but mild stimulant applications common cerate is the best applications in those cases but where the inflammation and irritability is ~~not~~ present the Kreasot is the best or escharotics converting it into a healthy sore. The treatment of clean clay symptoms of syphilis if we have a sore throat which is indolent, deep and indolent, no matter what it is from an attenuating course of mercury will convert such an sore to a healthy one

These ulcers appear white sore by and
 indolent. or touch those ulcers with
 lunar caustic or a solution of the muri-
 ate of mercury. a wash of the muriate
 of mercury or calomel and lime water
 the black wash as it is called will
 generally relieve the scaly disease mer-
 curials are very useful in this form
 of secondary symptoms. the pains in
 the joints and limbs will be exasper-
 ated ^{by mercury} small doses of the muriate of
 mercury given internally ^{in cases of} with de-
^{sore throat} coctions of Sarsaparilla. The sublimate
 should be dissolved in ⁱⁿ in the dose
 of $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a grain the solution of
 the sublimate should not be left
 in solution long or a precipitate will
 be formed. diaphoretics, and diure-
 tics are equally necessary. in the sec-
 -ondary symptoms of gonorrhea we should
 carefully avoid a salivation
 depending upon diaphoretics

Where the inflammation in the throat
 is great leeches or cups and followed
 by blisters, and tartar emetics given
 with some bland liquid to act as a
 diaphoretic, if the ulcer does not
 yield to these, a solution of the lunar
 caustic, kreasot should be used, these
 usually attend the sore throat effecting
 an eruption of the skin of a scaly
 kind arising ^{from} venereal gonorrhea. The
 same remedies are required for this
 as in the sore throat, when we have
 an inflamed ulcer of a very painful
 kind mercury should be abscided, blood
 letting and all the other antiphlogistic
 remedies, diaphoretics, antivenereal
 leeching cupping and purging provided
 there is no phagedenic ulcer of the
 skin, in these cases escharotics must
 be used mercurials should be avoided
 but if they become chronic and unfilled
 and immolated, potter should be used

iodine. oysters and eggs may be allowed until they shall be able to digest leaf when a more nutritious diet, which will generally relieve these cutaneous affection, laying aside swains paracea, and all other specifics, now gentlemen I think I have said enough as much as you could ask upon this disgusting disease, Rheumatism. — N ed A Big 4

Theora and Practice of Medicine

By John Revere M.D. December 2nd 1835

Chronic Rheumatism. The difference between chronic and acute is the intensity of the symptoms in acute, the absence of fever and the less tendency to metastasis and its tendency to disorganize the parts and its sensibility to atmospheric vicissitudes of chronic. The remedies or balsam copaine, turpentine bark Iron &c. Calomel to the extent of tyalism given in combination with opium in the following manner Calomel 40gr

Tincture of antimony 4 or 5 grs opium 30 grs
 made into 20 pills one given every evening
 Cajuput oil has been recommended. There
 is no form of scurvation more difficult
 to cure than sciatica, it often goes on to
 a disorganization of the joint and head of the
 thigh bone, lumbago is equally bad and require
 the same treatment which is counterir-
 -ritation cupping, leaching, and punctation.
 The moxa in which the fire is directly
 applied to the body by small cones of cotton
 dipped in the nitrate of potash and
 apply flame assisted with the blow pipe
 another form is the punk set fire to
 and applied to the part and allowed to
 remain until assumed then blow off
 the ashes and apply the aqua ammonia
 which will prevent the eschar, the punk
 should be of the size of the thumb nail.
 counter irritation is the most efficient
 remedy in chronic scurvation
 There is another irritation Siscapimus

tinctures of cantharidies & cantharidies
 boiled down in turpentine which is a
 powerful irritant. There is another
 which is very good to be applied on the
 blistered surface the sulphate of morphia
 and common cerate, a plaster made of
 the burgundy pitch sprinkled over with
 cantharidies, another is the powder of
 mustard and the strongest vinegar which
 is a powerful irritant, we will hear
 of shirts made of brown paper hair and
 skins of various kinds of skin, their effect
 arises from their preventing the escape
 of the perspiration and prevents the pati-
 ent from the changes of weather. It is
 one of the most admirable modes to persons
 who are exposed to the weather to wear
 a leather shirt not worn next to the
 skin. Friction is one of the remedies
 which has done much good in chronic
 rheumatism the vulgar gain-sayer repeats
 by this means adding some liniment which

they attribute their effects to this liniment, but it is merely arises from the friction, this plan has been of advantage both in acute and chronic hemorrhoids. The patient will hardly be able at first to bear this means in ^{the} acute hemorrhoids but will bear it better after the friction has commenced. Another form is the sulphurous vapor bath made by putting the patient in a box with his head out, then putting a hot iron in the box and the sulphur placed on it, this also is recommended both in the acute and chronic hemorrhoids another is the aqua puncturation made by solving the points of needles until they have penetrating through the skin to the depth of half to an inch this has also been of great advantage in neuralgia five or six needles should be introduced at once with a rotatory motion in both cases. A case is related where the needle was introduced through the pericardium touching

the heart with complete success in neuralgia of the heart. It is supposed to be best to introduce but one or two at a time and allow them to remain for one or two hours at a time. Gout or arthritic ^{is} they are entirely different from Rheumatism. They resemble each other in attacking the same texture and a strong disposition to metastasis and excretion. The difference is that it is not dependent upon the vicissitudes of weather. It is said to be hereditary. It is always preceded with fever. The digestive organs are deranged. The health is improved after an attack of gout which is not the case in rheumatism. Gout usually attacks the smaller joints while rheumatism is mostly confined to the larger. Rheumatism is attended with an effusion of gelatinous fluid while that of gout is of a chaffy nature. Symptoms. It mostly attacks persons who indulge in luxuries if the table be confined to the wealthy and those who are

lead a sedentary life and indulging in
 the cuperies of the table, one of the most
 remarkable circumstances is of its being
 a hereditary disease, upon an average
 one half of the gouty patients have had
 gouty parents, out of 550 persons who
 were predisposed to it from an hereditary
 disposition only 50 of them were females.
 It destroys more rich than poor, more
 wise than fools

December 2nd 1835

Surgery

By George M^cClellan M.D.

In the second order of secondary parts there
 is nodes and affections of the *homoperisoti-*
um fascia tendons &c. Bleeding purgery
 and diaphoretis, and this perspiration
 kept up mercurials are not always
 necessary, blisters to the parts are of
 service in those cases, when these
 will not produce a cure. Mer-
 -curials should be resorted to but ^{tem-}
 not to the the extent of *serena salivati*

Mercury should not be resorted to until the momentum of the circulation has been moderated. Mercury is as useful in this form as it is in any other form of the disease. They should not be given in large and frequent doses. In patient who are predisposed to scrophula we should not push the mercury to the extent of producing mercurial irritation as they will be apt to develop the scrophulous disease producing necrosis &c Mercury should in these cases should be given in exceedingly small doses and long intervals between corrosive sublimate to the 60th or 30th and never more than the one sixteenth of a grain in the conium maculatum 3 gr of this extract with coniosquilla. The conium extract is the best or flax seed tea &c

If the nocturnal pains is great
dowers powder should be used or
opium combined. confining the patient
in a farinaceous diet. The effects
of mercury 1st to purge 2nd to act
upon the liver pancreas and glands &
3rd to act ^{absorbents &c} upon the mucous membrane
and surface. When it is given in large
doses it acts on the mucous membran-
es of the stomach eyes &c producing
contraction of the blood vessels acting
centrically on those parts subduing the
inflammation of those membranes
blowing calomel in the eye will reli-
eve the irritation and often cures ho-
ses of blindness. when there is stoppage
of the bowels ^{bowel} ~~and~~ beneath & calomel
will correct these faul accumulations,
the digestion will be improved, this
is the case in children it discharging the
mucous from the bowels &c the same
may be said in synochus

When combined with diaphoretics it producing an effect upon the skin and salivary glands liver pancreas, &c producing a general effect relieving large sores which have no disposition to heal producing absorption, converting such a sore into an healthy one. If given when fever and irritation present the symptoms will be exasperated the patient will be restless the pulse will be increased and all the symptoms put on a more aggravated form.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics

By Samuel Calhoun M.D. December 3rd 1835

Injections of air in the bowels will cause a peristaltic action of the bowels. Sulphuretted hydrogen is injurious to the lungs and bowels. This experiment should be tried early in interseption. Warm water is also of great value in interseption. Cold water will often relieve the pain in a remarkable degree. The impaction of feces has a decided

effect upon the system. Women are subject
 to hysteria from this cause. The rectum
 is subject to cancer. Tobacco injections
 has a very remarkable effect in haemorrhoids
 13 of the leaves 10 infused for ten min-
 utes. There is great danger in the use of
 tobacco, therefore they should be used with
 caution. Their effect is to debilitate the
 heart and arteries. In inflammation of the
 rectum 13 of $\text{I} \frac{x}{x}$ opi ^{using glass pipe} in ~~place~~ of starch injected
 with a bag and pipe. Camphor is sometimes
 given in cases of worms, it sometimes
 produces convulsions and should be
 withdrawn by an injection. The smoke
 of tobacco has been used and there is
 danger of convulsions from the oil that
 is contained in a state of vapour, ~~injections~~
 anodine injections are used in all dis-
 eases of the bladder and uterus. In some
 cases there is a constriction of the neck
 of the bladder here purgatives and anodine
 injections should be used, this is a circumstance

requiring the most strict attention. the bladder becomes distended by constriction or from a stone blocking up its passage the urine will be passed only in drops and this involuntarily we should never trust to the nurse, but make an examination and if we find the bladder distended we must draw it off with a catheter. The bladder and pipe is the plan most commonly used. This also is used for injecting the bladder in chronic inflammation and other diseases, if there is inflammation it will cause pain. The impaction of feces often produces convulsions and mania in men. There are three cases which demand purgatives 1st in cases which are lightly inflammatory, and such as have a depleting effect 2nd such as calomel given to such an extent as to produce a continual effect for a day or two then giving a purgative to prevent this salient effect

3rd Those which have a debilitating effect. In intermittent fevers the same precaution should be used. excessive sweats are often relieved by purgatives determining the secretion to the bowels. The use of small doses of purgatives in chronic ~~diseases~~ inflammation. They are also of use in phlegmon, and in dentition of children. Hippocrates says that children that are lean cut their teeth much better than those that are fat. In sores behind the ears of children purgatives have a good effect. an emetico-cathartic is the best in this case. Purgatives should not be used in gout or in those who are predisposed to it when they can be avoided. The salines are the worst or acid cathartics being the worst kind.

December 3rd 1835

Mistwifery By Samuel M^{rs} Wallan M.D.

Theora and Practice of Medicine

By John Revere M.D. December 3rd 1835

On, de, Gouts? There was a person came to a lawyer for advice, he connected his question to the famous old lawyer, the old man gave no reply, clapping his hands on his knees raised his foot from the floor and stomping it up and down, saying, O, de gout, O, de gout, The poor fellow came came wearied and offered the old man a fee of ten dollars which had the effect of completely stopping the paroxysm, he then requested him to proceed with his question, which was as follows - My father died and made a will, upon this the old lawyer immediately interrupted him and said, he first died and then made a will, and before the next question was given he had another paroxysm of de gout and nothing but another fee would remove this pest from his loe O, de gout, O de gout, until the man retired

Gout Rheumatism arising in all states countries
and changes of atmospheres, which is not the case
in gout being confined to the wealthy and seden-
tary life, and those who are predisposed from
a hereditary disposition. This disease rarely occurs
before puberty which distinguishes it from
rheumatism. The disease usually occurs for the
first time between the ages of 20 & forty
but it has been known to occur to a
much later period, it has been known to oc-
cur in the 60. 70. & 80th years of age. It attacks
the plethoric & Robust more frequent than
those of the debilitated constitutions. In
those predisposed to gout drinks of wine
cider gin and all spirituous liquors. Indiges-
tion being it on. The paroxysms usually last
3 days to 3 weeks coming on suddenly
exposure to weather is the greatest exci-
ting cause. The foot becomes swelled
and he is complaining in this way for
some time when toward morning about
4 o'clock he will be waked up with some

dream and this is relieved in the mor-
 ning when he gets up and he attributes
 this to a strain. he goes to bed and is awake
 about the same time. the foot at this time
 is much more swelled, and puffy having
 a peculiar appearance compared to goat
 a smooth polished appearance the veins
 are enlarged. On the third night the pain
 become exquisit the patient can complain
 as if something was sawing the bone
 or to the pouring of boiling water upon
 the foot. after a while the foot becomes
 red still having the polished appearance
 the digestive organs are deranged a strong
 symptomatic fever the tongue is white
 the pulse hard and tense. the pain con-
 tinues unmitigated until the third day
 when it usually gradually declines
 after the first paroxysm the affection
 does not occur for two or three years
 sometimes we find persons affected with
 dyspepsia and hypochondriasis when

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a paroxysm of gout will relieve them
or restore them to perfect health, the affec-
tion is usually preceded by an affection
of the bladder. It affects the fibrous tex-
ture very much they become swelled
to the size of a hickory nut it is more
disposed to metastasis than remission
as the patient advances in life the
paroxysms occur more frequent
and more violent, so that the patient
at last cannot be said to be entirely
free from it. It is remarkable that
those medicines which relieve a
paroxysm of gout increase the disposi-
tion to its frequency of returns. The
colchicum is one of the medicines which
has the effect of relieving it. The patient
before a paroxysm of gout is troubled
with dyspeptic symptoms, acid eructations
the muscles are relaxed the region
of the liver and bowels are usually
tender. The bowels are usually costive

with a peculiar excrementitious mat-
 -ter a disorganization of of the part
 an effusion in the part destroying
 the motion of the part. The bladder
 is usually effected a deposition of cal-
 -celli and at last a stone is formed the
 mucous membrane become inflamed
 inflamed so that the patient is unable
 to void his urine without the use of
 the catheter. The fibrous texture is
 more subject than any other part to
 an affection of the digestion organs
 are the secondary effects. Intellectual
 and sedentary habits are by no means
 essential to the production of the
 disease they are remotely the cause
 Indulgence is the primary cause
 when there is a predisposition the slightest
 causes will develop the disease
 The prophylactic treatment. he should
 adopt a systematic rule to temper-
 ance in food drink &c only

using as much as nature and reason
 would require, using nothing but
 water, and a strict attention to the
 digestive organs with respect to diet
 it should be mild a small quantity
 of meat and never over load the stom-
 ach, it is the quantity and not the nature
 which produces the injurious effects
 This rule will prevent the attacks of
 gout 90 out of 100. Treatment, 1st to the
 let the paroxysm pass on without
 interruption 2nd to stop it at once. The
 first may be right in some cases, it
 being but a salutary effort of nature
 only keeping the bowels regular. But
 in many others the paroxysm is so
 severe that it will be necessary. Cold
 applications will completely stop the
 paroxysm, it is attended with dangerous
 symptoms by driving it to some vital
 part

Surgery By George M^d McEllan M.D.
 Punctured wounds. Are attended with little
 or no hemorrhage attended with high inflammation
 the fascia often acts as a ligature con-
 tracting and confining the pus and deep seat-
 ed inflammation. It is best to dilate them
 and convert them into an incised wound.
 Every punctured wound should not be
 dilated if for instance it is situated on
 a bone or blood vessels, but if there is
 bound down blood or pus beneath the fascia
 such a wound should be opened by
 a free incision. but if it has been
 occasioned by the puncture of a clean
 stick which has not been sawed or
 by the puncture of a fork knife &c
 not injuring any of the small vessels
 and no ecchymosis from extravasation
 such a wound should not be opened
 but inviolent poultices keeping
 the person at rest. In cases where some
 virus has been inserted it should be destroyed

by caustic, these simple punctures
 should be treated by preventing the infla-
 -mation by immollient poultices and rest
 provided there is no foreign body. Lacer-
 ated wounds, contused wound will always
 slough, but lacerated wounds need not
 necessarily tend to this tendency. in lacer-
 ated wounds when there has been no
 bleeding will heal very readily when
 brought together. Gunshot wounds should
 never be dilated when no foreign body
 is lodged in the wound. where part of the
 clothes has been ~~carried~~ ^{forced} into the wound
 it should be extracted. It is important to exam-
 -ine whether any of the parts of the clothes
 have missed it should be decided upon
 whether they are or are not lodged in
 the wound. The fashion of probing a wound
 is a bad one, the best is the finger where
 we wish to examine it. for the purpose
 of extracting foreign bodies the same
 rule is the best. The bullet ^{best for bullets} forceps is the

In cases where large blood vessels
 has been wounded and the patient
 is in danger of bleeding to death under
 such circumstances we should dilate
 them and take up those vessels
 in cases where large vessels ^{in which} have been
 wounded and does not bleed the tourniquet
 should be applied to the vessel, and allow-
 -ed to remain there and showing the sur-
 -ge how to apply the pressure if secondary
 bleeding should occur. Poisoned wounds
 when we are exposed to inoculating our
 selves in opening foul tumors or in
 inflammation of the uterus or perineum
 are attended with the most serious conse-
 -quences although they have not under-
 -gone a decomposition. dead bodies in
 the dissecting room will be attended
 with the same consequences. whenever
 we get the fluids of bodies whether dead
 or living in a wound is always attended
 with danger

When a morbid virus is absorbed
the effect does not occur on the
part to which it has gained admission
but showing its self on the opposite
part not even affecting the limb
in which it was inserted but perhaps
showing itself in different or remote
parts of the body the synocal fever
will be high, but in cases where
there is no poison has been inserted
there will be pain in the part the
diffused inflammation will follow
perhaps the whole limb injuries of
a nerve is often the cause of such
violent inflammation in such cases
where ^a the nerve has been wounded
it should be divided. In those violent
cases antimonials and depletion
bleeding cupping leeching and small
doses of calomel, but where the patient
is weak and exhausted and will not bear
bleeding purgations should be used

Where the patient will not bear bleeding, small doses of calomel fomentations, poultices, ~~and~~ opium and blisters applied. But where the pulse is strong bleeding should be used too decided impression upon the system antimonials, calomel as before mentioned. In a word bleeding when the system will require it. Stimulating when necessary &c. In cases which have been bitten with any poison and animal, the limb should be pressed by a ligature and the circulation stopped. If bleeding should be promoted from the wound the part should be punched up and the part cut out applying a cup over the part, or if this cannot be applied sucking the part with the lips. after the parts has been cut out caustic should be applied and a slough will be formed and the bone will be clean

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ammonia and arsenic have been applied in poisoning from serpents with success, ammonia both internally and externally it should be used in large dose and quantities.

There is cases when the virus has been allowed to remain in the form of warts on the body for years without being absorbed in the form of a hard griseous appearance.

Materia Medica & Therapeutics

By Samuel Tatham M.D. December 4th 1835
Elettarium. the active principal exist in the Elm, it is insoluble in water hot or cold but soluble in alcohol There is but six grains in four or five cucumbers the active principal exists around the seed, it is given in dropsy its effects when given in large doses like tartaric It produces serous discharges, it is given from the $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain, it is given in rheumatism. Where large doses are given diluted

Protium tiglium, the oil resides
 in the ~~seed~~ there is an active prin-
 cipal in the shell. The oil is composed
 of 45 parts of active matter & 55 of fixed
 oil its dose is one drop. It had an
 remarkable affect upon the skin
 when applied producing an itching
 and slight affection of the brain
 when applied to the skin it produces
 purging. The odour has the same
 affect. The dose ^{per} day. The vegetable
 acid weakens it euphorbia lathyrus
 is used as a substitute in the dose
 of 8 or ten drops of the oil, but it
 soon becomes acid and spoils being
 not safe to make use of it when
 in the acid state. Colocynthis the
 seeds are used as food a solution
 of it in water gives a yellow solution
 which coagulates in the bottom of
 the vessel it is diuretic. it is used in
 mania americana

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colocynth applied to the nose producing
purging, tincture, extract, and the
compounded pills of colocynth. the
dose of 4 or 5 gr pil 10 to 13

Heliborus nigrum. alcohol and water
extracts its virtues it is a drastic article
producing sometimes inflammation
of the bowels. Aloes, 3 vulgar, croton
oil, and barbadese, 2nd count is of
a smooth deep brown that of the 3
not so much so, alcohol is the proper
solvent, used in chronic costiveness
aloes 13 croton oil 12 gtt ^{1/2 cap siccum} ~~to go~~ made
into 12 pills, dose in amenarrea
1 gr every two hours has been known
to cure a quæ it forms the basis
of a great number of ^{pills} compounds, all
these pills are given in the dose of
10 or fifteen gr Tincture of the
aloes composited is given from 1 to 13

December 4th 1835Dr Samuel M^{rs} Olden M. D.

on Midwifery. The development of the ovum is all important to the accoucheur and physiologist. at the time of the menstrual period is much larger, there is no pain but increased action, when fecundation takes place the uterus is enlarged, the glands in the cervix closes up that part by passing out an unctuous lymph, the decidua membrane is vascular, it is for to close the mouths of the vessels and giving means for the support of the fetus. There are two membranes which compose the ovum the outer the chorion rough & shaggy, the internal the amnion. To inject the chorion we must inject from the cord. These vessels do not communicate directly with the mother, at an early period these membranes are very delicate the fetus may be distinctly seen through the amnion. This membrane is a serous membrane and secretes the water of the amnion

December 4th 1835

Theory and Practice of Medicine December 4th 1835
By John Revere M.D. Philadelphia

under circumstances when gout is preceded with
hippochondriacal symptoms it should be allowed
to run its course. The Omelecinia has the
property of arresting a paroxysm of gout
(As the colchicum autumnale). The alcoholic
tincture is the strongest, the acetic infusion
of the root has been used, the Vinous infusion
of the seed is considered the best. The first
effects is to act on the kidneys secondly on
the skin thirdly on the bowels when given in
a large dose it produces inflammation
of the bowels. Where the bowels are
torpid we should precede the exhibition
of this remedy by the exhibition of
the following cal 13

Compound pill of Colocynth 30 gr

Rect antimo. 1 gr

and the following

2 parts cal

3 comp. extro. coloc

made into

5 gr pills

Castor oil is a good
cathartic for the same purpose

colic mag	1 $\overline{7}$	} Wilson's tructum is a strong prepa- ration. There is a diminution of the
sulphate mag	1 TO 113	
colocynth	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	
water	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	

pain and inflammation gradually subside and the medicine should be decreased accordingly. Opium should always be given when the skin is cold and no pain in the head a full dose 2 gr or 30 drops of the blk drop. The great danger of gout is metastasis bleeding is always necessary when there is attended an inflammation of the bowels. It is a universal feeling among gouty patients to take stimulants to drive the or keep the gout to the toe which is wrong, mild emesis may be of service but tart emetic should not be used. opiacuanha is the best Local Remedies, when the burning is great, warmth is the best applied by wetting clothes &c. bread & milk poultices &c.

December 4th 1835

Lectures on Surgery. By George McClellan

Injuries and diseases of the head, in slight injuries of the head serious consequences may arise. separating the pericranium from the skull and the superficial vessels are broken and an ecchymosis of blood diffused and a long continued abscess will be the consequence and not only will the bone be destroyed but penetrating the dura mater not only contusion but incised wounds may have the same effect. laceration may also produce the same serious consequences, when cracks of the bones occur, and the inflammation has penetrated the dura mater the symptoms of coma and torpor will be present convulsions and death. abscesses on the brain may be the consequences. the blood vessels of the brain will be enlarged from the irritation of the abscesses formed on the brain.

It is ~~supposed~~ that inflammation
 of the membranes of the brain
 is attended with a state of high excite-
 -ment, intolerance of light, the pulse
 full and hard, while those of the
 substance of the brain is attended with
 a state of low excitement, the patient
 comatous answering incoherently, wander-
 -ing &c, this is the case of abscesses of
 the substance of the brain, we should
 • caution the patient after an injury
 of the scalp from using stimulating
 diet avoiding the hot sun taking a
 dose of salts occasionally applying
 some cooling lotion &c, diffused in-
 flammation may occur tracing the
 lymphatics blood vessels, resembling
 erysipilatorius inflammation. Blood let-
 -ting should be premised antimonial
 -als and if the part be swelled and
 aching free incisions to allow of
 the escape of the matter

- The fascia binding down parts may
 cause a diffusion of the inflammation
 arounds of the common integuments
 of the scalp. Should not be drawn
 together with sutures whether they
 be incised or lacerated. no ligatures
 of any kind whether of the twisted or
 straight. the scalp may become wounded
 by the needle and a troublesome hem-
 -orhage the consequence, they are unre-
 -cessary, it is best not to cut away the
 hair of the scalp unless a large sur-
 face has been contused and a slough
 likely to be formed, the hair will an-
 -swer the purpose of drawing the wound
 - together and allowing a better
 hold to the adhesive strap. in shaving
 the scalp the adhesive plaster will
 sometimes an irritation the same
 may be said of cantharides and
 we should always shave the scalp before
 we apply the blister

Injuries of the bones, where there
 is injuries of the scalp we should not
 make incisions in the scalp to hunt
 for fissures. fractures are not always
 dangerous, but if the scalp be ^{not} broken
~~we~~ we should not open it unless there
 is an impression upon the brain
 compound fractures of the skull
 we should always remove such
 specula that have pierced the brain
 or where pieces of the skull are
 pressing upon the brain or membra-
 nes then we should make incisions
 through the scalp and remove
 these bones and raise those that
 are depressed, but where the scalp
 is lacerated and we can see the depres-
 sed bone we may then dilate the
 scalp and raise the depressed bone
 with any thing, scissors, nail or
 any thing will answer to raise
 the depressed bone

There is no need of bleeding in cases where
 a depressed bone has been raised unless
 reaction takes place December 5th 1835
 Lecture on Surgery By George M^d Clelland

In depression of the skull of small
 children it is not considered necessary
 to open the scalp and raise the depressed
 bone unless symptoms of cerebral
 disturbance be present.

Concussion and injuries of the brain
 In some cases there are only some of
 the functions of the brain disturbed
 while in others there is many, when
 the system becomes a shock for a
 short time is called a concussion
 in this case the pulse is weak the skin
 cold the muscles weak, the senses dormant,
 incapable of motion, in some cases he
 may in a partial degree be capable
 of performing some motion. Concussion
 is meant when a person is incapable
 or is prostrated for a time the ^{again} reaction

There is always danger from
 a reaction of a morbid reaction
 and after the various secretions
 and excretions the vessels of the brain
 is more or less injured relaxing them
 and sometimes lacerating them more
 particularly on the thin portions
 of the brain an extravasation of
 blood in the consequence and not
 only the vessels but the membranes
 nerves, and the brain itself be torn
 across after a reaction there is
 danger of apoplexy and stertorous
 breathing taking place, a deficiency
 of muscular action, spasm & paral-
 ysis, all the anterior part of the
 brain is the part which pass down
 and form the anterior part of
 the spinal cord and gives origin
 to the nerves of motion. The fibres
 of the cerebellum pass down
 to the cerebellum and decussate.

and in fact the fibres of the right side become those of the left in the cerebellum & spinal cord. The organs of sense are all of them connected to the posterior part of the cerebellum when the functions of the mind is deranged there is an injury of the brain in general. December 7th 1835

Lecture on Materia Medica By Saml^l Ballou Scammony. is produced from the root of the convolvulus scammony by making incisions in the root, the powder of scammony should smell like old cheese it is drastic producing inflammation and ulceration of the intestines, The scammony may be dissolved in ~~alcohol~~ from 3 to 15 gr. Gum Gamboge. inodorous orange colour. Soluble in water and alcohol caustic potash dissolves it entirely and is not precipitated with water and alcohol. it is insipid its dose is from 2 to 6 grains

It is stimulant, cathartic & on the
 minute given in dropsy. the pillula
 composita is the most important
 podophylum pumetatum, it produces
 sickness which continues for a long time
 it sometimes given in combination with
 jalap and it may also be combined
 with calomel. Radix, balicea 71 to
 3 Gallap the powder is of a greyish
 colour the root is hard and compact
 the active principal is called jalapine
 it is in the form of white crystals
 it is acrid and nauseous smell it
 is used in all fevers, it is used in dropsy
 it is usually combined with calomel
 it is sometimes combined with squills
 the resin of jalap is very drastic given
 in the dose of 10 to 12 gr when rubbed
 on the skin it produces purging
 the jalap is always found in com-
 bination with guaiacum and
 never found pure in it

Rhubarb is brought from Russia and Turkey. it is soft with diverging streaks of red and cracks under the teeth when chewed. water and alcohol takes up more of Chinese India superior than of Russia & Turkey. it is composed of a proportion of tannin. water is the solvent of rhubarb. large doses with diluents is a very good in dropsies. It has an effect of invigorating the stomach. it is used in diarrhea with a diet of rice, tapioca and sago.

December 7th 1835

Theory and Practice of Medicine

By John Revere, M.D.

On Diseases of the Brain. A person who has been struck with lightning the phenomenon of life is destroyed in an instant. The peristaltic action of the bowels and coagulation of the blood is the last thing to cease & *cease*

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The mere excitement of the mind may cause death. In persons who die from a stroke of lightning the blood does not become coagulated. Disorganization of the brain may take place and yet the symptoms may not indicate such and there is much uncertainty as to symptoms of some of the diseases of the brain. Disorganization of one side of the brain will produce symptoms of paralysis on the other side, out of 250 maniacs only 60 exhibited disorganizations of the brain. The pulse is not to be depended upon in diseases of the brain, in inflammation of some of the abdominal organs it can be told precisely what texture is involved, and a similar plan has been supposed to exhibit what part or texture is inflamed. it is difficult to say what texture is inflamed for, sometimes they are all, the symptoms are the same whether it be in the membrane or parenchymatous texture,

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These affections mostly occur in child-
-hood. There is headache, and aversion to
light, which is not always an affection
of the brain. In some cases the distur-
-bance of the brain becomes prominent
in the slightest disease. There is no dis-
-tinctive character that can be relied up-
-on in diseases of the brain. Inflammation
of the brain has been divided into two kinds
viz. hydrocephalus and Phrenitis, but there
is much confusion and therefore Dr. Keen
has considered them under one head viz.
cerebritis, or inflammation of the brain

1st Idiopathic inflammation of the
brain. 2^d ^{Symptomatic} It may arise from an accident
on the brain a cold applications to the
head, and a stroke of the same. Solutions
of the muriate of mercury applied to
affections of the skin causing mitosis
Drinking large quantities of spirit-
ous liquors, phlegmasia, narcotics.

Symptoms, chills, pain, strange visions,
 sensible to light, in the early stage of
 idiopathic, the eye is bright, in the
 second yellow, 3^d. it become brilliant
 when vomiting takes place we may
 fear a violent inflammation, obstinate
 costive costiveness, a morbid secretion
 of bile, great inability, raging furious
 ness, screaming, raging, delirium of the
 most violent form. after the 3 or fourth
 day the patient falls into a profound
 sleep and after awhile wakes up free
 from any of those delirious symptoms
 the pulse is nearly natural so that
 they think that the patient is past
 all danger, but the pulse gradually
 becomes slower 90 and to 100 and
 the stupor which attends diseases
 of the brain now become apparent
 and the patient in the course of
 a few hours gradually sinks and
 dies.

December 7th 1835

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Lectures On Surgery By George M. C'lellan
Concussion. The patient is faint cold
and torpid apoplectic, dilated pupil
pariety of spasm sometimes on one
side or part and on the whole side
say a person is thrown from a horse
he is in a pulseless state cold and relaxed
after a while he begins to move parts
of the limbs, the flexors are excited
most by the will of the patient but
spasmodically, the part from which
the nervous axis is unusually
excited or in some way injured
when an operation is necessary in
an injury of the brain we should be
well as a matter in which we
should decide whether such will be
of advantage or not whether con-
cussion or depression. Treatment
of Concussion of the brain. There
is symptoms of prostration the pupil
of the eye remain as they were

and insensible to the strongest light the pulse cannot be felt except in the larger and in those it is weak and fluttering, and in this state bleeding would be hazardous. Stimulating the nostrils with ammonia stimuli but not too active, they cannot be given by the mouth and they must be resorted to in applying the them, but it is thought not proper to give them leaving the patient in that state as long as can be done without danger of death. Loosening all bandages. The longer he has laid in this state the less will be the danger of extravasation when we wish to recover the patient from this depression is to lay the head low even lower than the body injection of brandy with gum and when he is able to swallow they are always injurious

The best plan is to use the collector
 injecting it ~~up~~ the colon.
 When Cases rarely occur and these
 injections are seldom necessary more
 than once. The moment excitement
 has been developed, it is important
 to retard the reaction, arteries may
 be bruised or broken and in severe
 concussion we are always to look for
 such. Keeping the head up after the
 system has become excited. Keeping
 the head cool, ice water ice put
 in a bladder after putting in the
 ice and water press with the air
 and tie it near the neck. The cold on
 the scalp produces a sympathetic
 effect upon those internally acting
 as an astringent, and if the vessels
 are ruptured and the cold not apply
 effusions may take place, next
 is bloodletting when reaction has
 taken place is indispensable

The bloodletting should not be carried to that effect as to prostrate the system again, we should draw blood in a moderate quantity 6 to 8 ounces in a time merely making the pulse flag a little and then if necessary draw again in the course of a few hours. If the patient has shortly before the injury ^{eaten ~~take~~ a hearty meal}, an emetic should be given until when they cannot ~~see~~ swallow tilting the throat with a feather. Tartarised antimony is the best, it is an important to have the bowels and stomach evacuated, we should not wait for reaction to give a purgative but give an injection, when the reaction has taken place mercurials may be of service when we have drawn as much blood as can be from leeches and cups and when these can no longer

be born, blisters should be used. The
 head should be kept erect, a wound
 runs many ~~dors~~ and dors often take
 place from concussions & injuries of
 the brain. It is impossible for the
 patient to exhibit symptoms of com-
 pression immediately after compres-
 sion, he may remain several hours
 before these symptoms become
 apparent. The difficulty arises from
 the difficulty of communicating the
 their blood through capillary vessels.
 a blow and sterrens breathing
 dilated pupil, the pulse is full and
 after the operation of an emetic
 these symptoms may subside after
 its operation, but usually return
 and after bleeding the muscles
 may and ~~dors~~ often recover their
 action elevate the head and apply
 cold applications will relieve these
 vessels, and one lung and one arm

will regain its actions and some of the muscles may may still be paralysed from a compression upon the origin of that part of the brain from which these nerves have their origin which supply those limbs or muscles. There is great risk in pushing the bloodletting too far by its too bold and frequent operation December 8th 1835

Materia Medica and Therapeutics
By Samuel Calhoun M.D.

Renewal in gout is very useful acting as an astringent tonic, gives a deep colour to the urine, and if the patient is put in a bath made of ~~seaboard~~, the urine will also be tinged with its colouring matter it also colours the milk of women it is used in indolent ulcers, they are smooth and shining. The official preparations are the tincture compound pulb's scrap which is made by

R 13 — Rumbarb
 cin 13 cinnamon
 nut 13 Nutmegs
 sac 6 3 Sugar
 spir 2 lb spirits
 cloves 1/2 3 Cloves

Senna the senna is composed
 of an active principal called cathartice
 hailing injures the activity. The extract
 is precipitated after standing a few
 hours. therefore should be made
 every day. bitters increase its activ-
 ity. The decoction of guaiacum has this
 effect. in powder it is seldom
 used. Senna 1/2 3

manna 1 3 Two wineglass full
 fennel seed 3 every two hours

sennal 1/2 3
 Sennal 1 3

aqua 8 3

The cake Mercuriaca it
 is found very plentifully in many
 parts of the country. The extract
 of the bark of the root is very
 active 10 to 15 gr dose, when the
 bark of the root when rubbed on
 the skin will blister it. It is pre-
 pared by putting the seed in a bag
 and pressing out. It is adulter-
 ated with olive oil and other oils
 alcohol will detect it. by dissol-
 -ving the castor oil and leaving the
 rest in an undissolved state, the
 cold prepd is distinguished from
 the hot from its not burning
 or irritating the throat. The cuticle
 of new corn often produces violent
 colera hailing destroys its activity.
 is a mild un irritating cathartic it should
 be given with some aromatic to
 prevent it from vomiting white
 as eggs dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ rub on the lower part
merging

Calomel or the proto chloride of mercury, insoluble in water. Children are difficultly salivated below 2 years. It is decomposed by the alkalies and precipitates black. 8 gr is the common dose at night and a purgative in the morning, it causes a permanent sickness of the stomach which lasts for hours it is best to combine it with other ~~anacardiacs~~ ^{anacardiacs} pimples of the face may be cured by the applied two $\frac{1}{4}$ gr Blue Vitriol or 3 times 2 gr calomel per day, in affections of the gums we should be cautious as this may the result of typhoid calomel combined in opium in dysentery in the dose of a 15 two or three times a day, in dysentery granulation combined with calomel where there is no pain

Theory and Practice of Medicine

By John Revere M.D. December 8th 1835

Phrenitis, or Diseases of the Brain, and its meninges, Sudden death may take place

from mere mental emotion, and persons may go on for years with a disorganization of the brain. One difficulty in studying its diseases are its many names given to its processes and diseases the treatment for all these diseases is nearly the same. Phrenitis commonly arises spontaneously but occasionally from injuries.

The second modification is Meningitis or hydrocephalus. It is principally confined to children. The child is feverish, loss of appetite, cross, frequent crying and starting up from sleep. Sometimes there is diarrhoea the discharges are green but most frequently they are costive at the time of dentition there is much derangement the gums are sometimes tender, the gums are lanced and the

medicine operative which produces
 temporary relief but the symptoms of
 somnolency and starting in the sleep
 screaming & chattering and crying. There
 is nothing in the state of the pulse
 to excite alarm, somnolency is the first
 which usually excites alarm particularly
 induration, but the most is spontaneous
 vomiting. There will be a mouth
 full of bile vomiting. When the skin
 is dry somnolency and a symptom at
 is fever attending, with spontaneous
 vomiting should always awaken the
 practitioner to the serious event which
 is about to take place. Sometimes there
 will be a dilatation of the pupil one
 arm or leg may be incapable of
 moving from paralysis paralysis
 of one side of the face or of the mus-
 cles of one eye, producing a strange
 appearance, incapable of seeing from
 one eye or both

The eye is sensible to light, there is a deposit between the dura mater or pia mater and brain of a yellow colour. The child will scream if a ray of light be admitted in the room, extremely sensible to sound, shrieking & crying, in the course of a day or two there will be a remission which will give reason to believe that the child is now getting well, but suddenly a return with coma, and death. There is sometimes an effusion in the lateral ventricles, a yellowish deposit between the tunica arachnoidea and pia mater. There is much irregularity in the pulse sometimes slow and sometimes frequent. It is supposed when symptoms of coma have supervened that fatal disorganisation has taken place, inflammation may have previously existed. It is difficult to tell after death whether inflammation has

existed or not. A lady was confined
 with her 3rd child every thing appear-
 ed to be going on well until the 5th
 day, when there was a restlessness in the
 patient talked natural. There was then
 a manifest diminution of the milk
 and lochia, she was bloated and the symptoms
 were mitigated, but there was the
 next day a change the patient looking
 with watchfulness. Sensitive to light and
 sound the lochia and milk had ceased
 to flow. she lost the power of sight
 repeating sentences incoherently par-
 alysis of the limbs and bladder.
 There was ^{no} disorganization of any
 part of the brain that could be
 discovered after death. There was
 a thickening of the arachnoida which
 was the case of a man who was a
 drunkard, he had headache slow
 stertorous breathing. There had been a
 chronic inflammation going on for ^{three} ~~some~~

There was a boy received an injury on
 the head from a fall on the fourth
 day he died and when the scalp was cut
 it was thickened the pericranium was
 inflamed on removing the skull the
 pia dura, and dura mater was also
 inflamed, it evident at first was
 only an inflammation of the scalp
 it was eight days before the child
 complained when suddenly falling
 down in convulsions, when an
 injury or disease of the brain takes
 place the chronic disease has a
 tendency to go on in effusion a
 child fell from the lap of a nurse
 the fontanel was not united the
 head had swollen to a great, the
 respiration was good and digestion
 was also good the sight was lost
 the skull was punctured and a gallon
 of fluid escaped and continued

The next form of disease of the brain is the purulent discharges from the ear which often pass off without any serious consequences generally it is confined to the external year. the pain is first acute and the inflammation suffered to go on this discharge takes place extending to the substance of the brain. This puts on the form of a chronic inflammation which gradually extends to complete disorganization of the brain.

Lecture on Surgery December 8th 1835
 By George M^cClellan MD.

On Concussion, and Overwhelming Shocks

In compression the pulse will be slow full and hard; it will sometimes be very slow but full. Concussion diminishes the action of the brain. In compression there will be an extravasation or the pressure of the bone

Compression where there is no fracture
 arises from the escape of blood from
 some broken vessel. Compression
 from this cause cannot occur until
 a reaction has or partially taken place.
 where some large vessel has been broken
 the compression will occur before
 the reaction is developed or only par-
 tially so. where the skin is cold the pulse
 feeble bleeding will be injurious and
 prevent reaction taking place. when
 we find the heart very feeble stimulating
 injections or the galvanic shock may
 be the best. 2 ounces of brandy in two
 or three gills of gruel, will be suffi-
 -ciently strong as an injection. The
 brain in those cases which have been
 frequently oppressed from extravasa-
 tion in apoplexy becomes soft
 where there is reason to believe that
 extravasation has taken place large
 abstractions of blood ^{service} ~~will~~ be of great

by copious bleeding we accelerate the absorption of the blood, leeches should be applied, cooling applications to the head. Keeping the head erect purgatives should be used not of those which have a drastic effect. They should never should be carried to the extent of tympany, asa fetida mixed up in water to relieve the flatulency.

Inflammation of the brain From injuries. Some patients have had a compression and relieved from this by a copious and active depletion, but from some cases have been exposed to or have eaten something that has brought on an inflammation of some the membranes or substance of the brain. When the substance of the brain has been depressed we may suppose that the substance of the brain itself has been inflamed and not the membranes.

it is no importance in a practical point of view which has been the substance within the cranium. symptoms of high excitement is present, intolerance of light, ^{pupils} dilated the head hot, the pulse is hard and contracted, at first, but when bleeding has been premised to the extent of producing an impression on the system it becomes slower and softer. the head should be kept erect and cold applications to the head cooling or leeching should be applied when bloodletting can no longer be used. In inflammation of the substance of the brain the respiration slow and stertorous profuse bleedings here cannot be used for the patient is in a drowsy state delirium we must only use bloodletting when the pulse demands it cooling & leeching

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a blister should be applied and
the cauterizing applied to the head.
The head should be shaved as soon
as those symptoms of inflammation
of the substance of the brain
blisters should be early applied

The symptoms of concussion and
compression may be so intermingled
as to be difficult to distinguish
those of compression. We can re-
move blood below the dura mater
in spicula of bones by an opera-
tion but when we are about to
perform an operation we should
always operate when seated on the
surface of the membrane, it
is a rare thing for an operation
to be performed in cases where
matter has been collected in the
brain. It is considered a rare
circumstance for an operation
in which the dura mater is cut

Theory and Practice of Medicine

By John Revere M.D. December 9th 1835

Hydrocephalus. or Dropsy of the brain ~~of~~ **M**eningitis
 Purulent discharges from the ear
 usually occurs in childhood and in
 those who are subject to scrophulous
 diathesis. It is generally confined to the
 external part of the ear, the inflammation
 takes place and suppuration and often to the
 destruction of the tympanum and abs-
 cesses formed in the brain and the matter
~~come~~ out through the petrous portion of
 the temporal bone, sometimes it
 passes off without any destruction of
 parts, but from cold or improper man-
 agement it goes on to a destruction of
 those parts. The most common result of
 this form of cerebritis is abscesses or disorgan-
 ization of the brain the dura mater and
 pia mater are always the part most ^{proportionally} affected. The fourth form of Cerebritis is
 that of a softening of the brain

called Ramollissement d'cerebri The dis-
 ease is most principally confined to those
 of advanced age, and those who have
 been subject to attacks of apoplexy are
 subject to it. This morbid change
 consists of a change or ^{the} conversion
 of the substance of the brain into a
 soft pulpy substance and sometimes
 to the consistence of cream. It sometime-
 -es changes the portions of the brain to a green-
 ish or red or yellowish colour, in some cases
 one side of the brain is completely softened
 down, the centre of the part is the most
 diseased. The part which became first changed
 to a white colour, When taking off the
 the top of the skull we will see the
 hemisphere which is affected will be
 flattened, when making a section we
 can compare them by each other. In pass-
 ing the handle of the scalpel through the
 hemispheres of the brain the affected part
 will surmount the scalpel while the other ^{part} will

There is no texture of the brain which is more likely to undergo a change as that of the brain, among the different parts of the brain it is most frequently found in the ~~corpus~~ corpus striatum, and the thalami nervorum opticonum, and more frequently in the cerebrum than the cerebellum, it is often the result of the ossification of the cerebral arteries, it is the result of inflammation at some period previous to the death of the individual was affected with febrile symptoms and somnolency - but we occasionally find old persons affected with the disease which was not attended with previous febrile symptoms or somnolency. It is supposed that this softening is a gangrene of the substance of the brain, It is said that this disease does not occur under the age of 30 years. Tubercles of the brain

These are found in every part of the body and of those of a scrophulous habit. They are occasionally affected with chronic cough and are affected with of the brain connected together by internal, that is affections of the lungs and brain. These tubercles are about the size of a hickory nut and are grasped together apparently attached to the pia mater and dura mater. They are sometimes imbedded in the membrane and in others merely hanging loosely, but they are sometimes formed in the substance of the brain, on the cerebral plexes, and the fourth ventricle and other parts of the brain. They are sometimes large and sometimes small. It is a disease of long duration developing periodically appearing sometimes with symptoms of inflammation of the brain and then subsiding, and at some other period terminating with inflammation of the brain. It is also

attended with ramollissement of the brain, and the purulent discharge from the ear. There is nothing of more unsatisfactory as this disease as it is treated of in the books. There is no work which treats with any satisfaction as to the pathology of the brain, excepting Dr. Ammon - crumbia and his work is but of little value. It is a disease which is generally incurable. Cerebritis is one of the most fatal diseases and the greatest number of cases which have been attacked with this disease die. Although art fails in curing these diseases yet nature occasionally performs a cure. The difficult point arises from the diagnosis. If we can detect it in its earlier stages we can arrest its progress, but if there is an effusion or tubercles are formed, we can do nothing although nature sometimes performs a cure.

LECTURE ON SURGERY

By George M^cClellan MD. December 9th 1835

Injuries of the functions of the brain in which an operation is advised and after there is no injury of the bone in compression they may be performed but in concussion they cannot be of advantage unless for the removal of such matter or blood that has been extravasated which produces compression of the brain when the collection is in the substance of the brain or in the lower part of the skull an operation can be of no advantage, when it is situated on the external surface of the brain that an operation can be of advantage, when the skull has been broken or a blow has been received on the head the middle artery of the dura mater is likely to be ruptured

a vessel may be ruptured on the surface of the brain. when extravasation has taken place on the part where the injury has been received the paralysis will take place on the opposite side then an operation should be performed when the skin and pericranium has been removed and the part remains dry we may venture upon an operation. when there is a puffiness on the part to which the blow has been received and there is paralysis of the opposite side there is always an extravasation and an operation should be performed. drunkenness is much like compression and can scarcely be distinguished.

Augustin. I. Riggs.

Maryland

Materia Medica and Therapeutics

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By Samuel Calhoun M.D. December 10th 1835

alcohol & spirits of camphor dissolves the oleum
Ricini but when linseed oil is added it will
not unite with it but uniting with the
castor oil and leaving the linseed oil undissolved
Calomel is sometimes adulterated with
corrosive sublimate, a solution of lime
will form a red colour, but when the
calomel is pure it will be black

Sulphate of Soda saline taste and nause-
ous it is disguised with lemon water, it
effloresces if exposed to the air, if a solution
of the sulphate of potash be added it will
form no precipitate but if added to
the sulphate of magnesia a copious pre-
cipitate will be formed. These salts
depress the heart and arteries

Sulphate of Soda & sulphate of magne-
sia and nitric acid sufficient to make
it sour this used in in dysentery and disenteria
it is the celebrated medicine of Lorenzo Dow
done stable enough every 2 hours

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Sulphate Soda 25

Sulphate magnesia 3

merriate soda 5 gr muriate of soda

Sulphate of Iron $\frac{1}{2}$ gr sulphate of magnesia

In gastritis & enteritis These salts can be used when rubor and resanous cathartics cannot be used. There is a disease of the skin after small pox which should be treated with low diet and the saline purgatives. The same takes place in taking arsenic, Erticaria. Some fish have the same effect. If any kind of medicines can be used in those cases they are saline cathartics, while others would be injurious or fatal. If in scarlatina there is any tendency to typhus they will be dangerous.

Antiemetic

sulphate of magnesia 73 saturated solution of magnesia

Sulph 13 diluted sulphuric acid

the oxalic acid may be used for Esalt

the difference is the one is acid and

removes a drop of ink from linen

It is also mistaken by giving. This may be detected by the sulphate of potash forming a precipitate with the salts. dose $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.

Super or Bytartrate of potash. It sometimes happens that agues are so obstinate that they are almost incurable, in these cases low diet and continued purgatives until the system is sufficiently depleted. Sometimes when taking the quinine malarial fever supervenes. The use of cremor tartar is extensively used in dropsy, it is united with different purgatives. Phosphate of Soda rhomboid prisms. It may be given in the dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ it may be given in gruel it is decomposed by acid whey cream of tartar is decomposed by acids tartrate of potash and soda.

Theory and Practice of Medicine

By John Revere M.D. December 10th 1835

Alcrombia is the best work that is written on diseases of the brain. In the earlier periods of cerebritis there are no symptoms which can be depended upon, one of which is headach which is not a predominant symptom and in some it is entirely wanting, if symptoms of intolerance of light, strabismus or are accompanied with headach are symptoms which may be depended upon. The headach which may be depended upon is a circumcribed with a sense of sleepiness or paralytic of the opposite side of the body. A woman came to the dispensatory complaining under a tertian ague for two or three weeks during one of the paroxysms she had violent pain in the headach she laid down and fell into a sleep in which she awakend the arm on which she laid was paralysed, this was owing

misderangement of the brain & it has been
 from pressure on the arm this is to
 show how difficult it is to tell the cor-
 rect symptoms, in inflammation of the
 arteries of a limb will produce paralysis.
 When there is paralysis of one side with
 intolerance of light & dizziness pain in the
 head we can assert ~~unfavourably~~ positively
 that there is disease of the brain.

There is no doubt that injuries of one side
 will produce paralysis of the opposite side
 of the body. When there is vomiting of
 bile with the preceding symptoms we can
 be sure that there is an inflammation
 of the brain. The pulse is holding. There
 is a great resemblance between the sym-
 ptoms of worms and hydrocephalus, in the
 latter disease there is green stools although
 this is not an invariable symptom, it may
 occur in worms. Treatment of
encephalitis. Bloodletting should be used
 freely laying aside the rules on bleeding

The most prompt bleeding should be used although the pulse be slow for in those diseases it will bear bleeding much better than any other. The jugular vein and temporal arterie has been recommended where we cannot accomplish our object in no other way. Bloodletting should be regarded as the great remedy in the primæ or symptoms of cerebrities, where it has been carried to that extent in which we can be justified in doing, then cupping & leeching. Purgatives should be used and from the irritability of the stomach purgatives can be scarcely made to remain on the stomach, Calomel in large doses is the best and combined with drastic cathartics and such as have not the effect of irritating the stomach too much for this purpose scammony may be combined with calomel. Croton oil is the most potent remedy in this disease in the dose from 3 to 5 drops

for an a dult made into pills with
 a crumb of bread. Cold applications
 to the head by filling an oxes bladder
 filled half full of water and ice and
 then shaving the scalp. The greatest
 cold may be by pouring ice water from
 a coffee pot it should be used with
 discretion as death may be produced an
 other form is wetting napkins with
 ice water and applying them frequently
 Blisters should be applied after the
 the ~~former~~ remedies have been used
 they are injurious in the earlier sym-
 toms. when the blister will not draw
 it should be cut into strips. Mercury
 to the extent of tyalism is another remedy
 which has been very much recommended but
 this is theoretical. It does not produce
 any favourable effects. Iodrate of
 antimony the objection is the irritative
 state of the stomach but where it can
 be born, it is one of the most ^{saies} potent rem

it may be given both internally and externally. We should not let the friends of the patient know that we consider the patient incurable, but stand by and see that the remedies are used. If we should let them know that we considered the case hopeless, they would not apply our remedies, and when we ask them if they were given, they will answer that they did not wish to torture the child as it would be of no use. There are many cases in which there has been a perfect recovery December 10th 1835

|| **Lectures on Surgery By George M^cClellan**
In some cases one part of the face will be paralyzed while the other is not and one eye paralyzed while the other not some muscles of a limb will be thrown into spasm while the rest are other under the control of the will and one part may be partially paralyzed while the other is completely paralyzed

In those cases there may be an extravasation about the the origin the optic nerves, and the extravasation is in the substance of the brain and in those cases an operation cannot be performed. When a limb is paralyzed the sensibility will generally remain perfect. When a part is paralyzed there will be less nervous energy and will be colder than natural and torpid or numb while upon careful examination sensibility still remains. The patient will complain if the part is irritated or burnt although he is incapable of removing the leg from the irritation.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics

By Samuel Calhoun M.D. December 11th 1835

Sulphur is brought from Italy it is also prepared in England by sublimation. The English contains about $\frac{1}{15}$ of arsenic, Spirits of turpentine will dissolve the sulphur in boiling and the arsenic or arsenic will be left behind. Rotted sulphur is insipid and contains a little mucous acid merely washing the sulphur with water will free it from its acid. The sublimed is also insipid. It stimulates the heart and arteries in a large dose to an excessive degree. It is useful in hemorrhoids. It has a peculiar effect on the skin, excites perspiration, expectorant and increases the action of the kidneys In dysentery of the chronic form in the dose of 20 gr in cough it should be given in small doses. Catarrh of the bladder & lungs it has a good effect it is supposed that it abates salivation

The inner bark of the elder has a
 purgative affect 4 to 63 infused in a
 pint of water dose wine glass full every
 hour. Cassia fistula, when the seed
 shake in the cassia fistula it proves that
 it is so it contains a quantity of sugar
 to which its active principal resides
 10 to 17 dose. Olive Oil heat renders
 it very irritable to the throat and
 stomach it is adulterated with pop-
 py oil it congeals at 38°F , which is
 a means of detection, it will not conduct
 electricity it should be given in double
 the dose of castor oil, calcined mag-
 nesia it combines with all the acids
 it is the oxide of magnesia It decompo-
 ses all the salts, it facilitates the solubili-
 ty of all the resins. if a little water
 be added to magnesia and heat being
 applied will rise in bubbles
 sulphuric acid is the test for magnesia if
 the carbonate be added, carbonic acid will escape

The symptoms of poisoning from acids, heat pain burning sensation excoriation of the fauces fetid breath hard and small pulse. If the persons clothes was burnt red or fauces are may be sure that nitric acid is taken if sulphuric be taken they will be black sometimes the persons live for weeks and there is frequent vomiting throwing off membranes. It is said when muzz take these acids it has a dangerous effect on the child from its poisoning the milk. The carbonate of magnesia is the dose it unites speedily with the acid, common soap. The carbonate of potash is sometimes used and with sulphuric acid it forms the nitrate of potash which is also a poison. Bleeding, leeching, fomentations &c Magnesia forms concretions in the bowels, charcoal has the same effect chalk &c it is an antidote for ^{arsenic acid} arsenic acid.

Philadelphia Pennsylvania 27

Theory and Practice of Medicine

By John Reven M.D. December 11th 1835

Rachialgitis. or inflammation of the spinal cord. The cerebrum and the cerebellum are quite different performing different offices. The cerebellum is the part of the brain which performs the office of sensation while that of the cerebrum performs that of motion. The anterior parts of the ~~medulla~~ ^{medulla} spinalis called the ~~posterior~~ ^{anterior} ~~fasciculi~~ ^{fasciculi} and is a prolongation of the ~~cerebrum~~ ^{cerebrum}, while that of the posterior parts of spinal cord called the corpus restiforme arises from the cerebellum. Nerves are divided into simple and complicated. The nerves which are distributed to a part and performing the office of motion and sensation these are compound nerves having in the same sheath a nerve of sensation and motion. From the medulla spinalis we have nerves arising from the anterior and from the posterior fasciculi and these uniting and

forming one compound nerve. The nerves arising from the posterior fasciculi form a ganglion before uniting with the anterior. Those from the posterior column arising from the cerebellum and those from the anterior arising from the cerebrum become united in one sheath the former performing the office of sensation and the latter that of motion.

December 11th 1835

Lecture on Surgery By George M^cClellan

A man received a blow on the head and passed along for some time when there was a lump of a grisly kind forming on the part where the injury was received when pressure was made the lump convulsions would take place, and when there was any thing touched it was thrown into convulsions, the scalp was laid open and the pericranium was thickened the skull was sound the tumour was removed and the patient cured.

punctures was applied. The pericranium
 may become thickened and produce these
 unpleasant symptoms of cannelous
 the dura mater may become ossified
 and thickened producing epileptic
 symptoms injuries also may pro-
 duce tumors on the substance
 of the brain & membranes. A case
 treated by Mr. G. in which a tumor
 pressed upon the brain and absorption
 of the bone had begun to take place
 after the scalp and skull were opened
 a bleeding occurred which could not
 be stopped the carotid artery was taken up
 and the absorption had taken place
 but the patient by exposure received
 a relapse, when ~~the~~ the strephine was
 applied there was found a part of
 the inner table of the skull had been
 driven in the brain and a ^{small} abscess
 one of the brain had taken place
 and the patient died some time afterwards

Lecture on Materia Medica and Ther

By Samuel Galhoun M.D. Decem^r 14th 1835

The blue pill is the best laxative in chronic diseases, in dispepsia they are very useful

Diaphoretics & Sudorifics, cold applied to the feet is one of the most dangerous consequences, by suppressing the perspiration. The fatality from suppression of the perspiration is not so great as that from the suppression of the action of the kidneys.

The perspiration is the main agent in regulating the temperature. About $5\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the ^{weight} body is thrown out in perspiration. In dropsy the perspiration is lessened from the hardness of the skin. Dropsy is a common cause of death in old people, but in young it has a much less tendency. The state of the mind has a decided effect upon the perspiration see p. 108 & c. The perspiration

if different in the sexes. In men-
 ias the perspiration has a peculiar
 smell. The perspiration is increased dur-
 -ing sleeping. The use of the flesh brush
 has a fine effect in keeping up the
 the perspiration on going to bed and
 in the morning when rising from bed.
 Exercise produces perspiration & prevents
 constipation. When the action of the heart
 and arteries are debilitated the skin is
 generally cold and dry but sometimes
 in this state the perspiration is profuse.
 Sometimes the perspiration is on one
 part of the body and not on another
 which shows debility. Frequent sweats
 as in hectic is always dangerous.
 The menstrual fluid sometimes escapes
 from the scalp or eye and other parts
 of the body in the form of sweat but
 having the same appearance as when
 it escapes in the natural way.

December 14th 1835

Lecture on Midwifery & Diseases of Women &c.
By Samuel McCulloch M.D.

The uterus is considered as an organ composed of muscular fibres running in every direction some running longitudinal and some transverse. The contraction of those fibres close the mouths of those vessels which supply the fetus and uterus. Sometimes there is before parturition irregular contraction of some of those fibres which are considered as the premonitory symptoms they may come on for hours or days before labour takes place. They are very irregular. This constitutes what is called true and false pain. A deranged condition of the digestive organs is the most frequent cause of this deranged condition of the uterus. When these occur from cold the external symptoms will be developed in the former opiate

will relieve but in the latter de-
 -tion, Piles may also produce the
 same effect. blood and mucilag-
 -ous injections a small quantity
 of opium may be added according
 to the irritation. Sometimes this
 state of the uterus may be brought
 on by distention of the bladder. If
 the water be not drawn off may
 produce true labour pains. In this
 case the catheter should be used if
 it cannot be evacuated without
 the woman should be kept in a
 horizontal position. To relieve the
 febrile action the foot bath and
 frictions on the back where this
 takes place in the bed the easy
 chair allowing the woman to sleep
 in the sitting posture. Where wind
 is confined in the intestines may pro-
 -duce false pains depending upon an
 irritability of the mucous membrane of the

of the intestinal canal, Magnesia
 opiate injections should be used.
 All of these may produce true labour
 pains. The false may be distinguished
 from true by there being irregular
 contractions of some of the muscular
 fibres of the uterus. The uterus falls
 down and the projection of the abdomen
 is left an uneasy sensation about the
 rectum and neck of the bladder a
 preporitory discharge as it has been called
 takes place from the genital organs.
 The irritability of the rectum when
 not to excite is to be looked upon as
 favourable causing a discharge
 of the fecal matter. The subsidence
 of the tumour of projection of the
 abdomen is to be looked upon as also
 favourable. Shivering and tremor
 is not to be looked upon as unfavourable,
 it depends upon a nervous
 state of the system. The nausea &

vomiting is not to be looked upon
 as unfavourable requiring the
 exhibition of a little mint water or
 a little opium. The serious discharge
 is another, for two or three days be-
 fore labour takes place the external
 organs become enlarged like those
 of the inferior animals. The serious
 discharge which takes place serves to
 lubricate and relax the fibres, and
 will be of advantage to an easy labour.
 Sometimes there is bloody discharge
 Those pains which come on in a
 regular order ~~kind~~ by placing the
 hand upon the abdomen we can
 feel the uterus hardening by its con-
 traction when this is the case they
 may be considered as true pains
 labour never takes place until
 the cervix is dilated unless some
 cause as fright or disease

Theory & Practice of Medicine

By John Revere M.D. December 14th 1835

Rachialgitis, or diseases of the spine
or radicular spinalis. There are 31 pair of
 nerves of a double root, the posterior roots
 having a ganglion these roots unite
 by one common sheath forming a
 a compound nerve (of motion and sensa-
 tion), a filament of a nerve may
 be injured and the part to which it
 is distributed will lose its sensation
 or motion according to the office of the
 nerve whether of sensation and thus
 a part by injuring a part of a nerve
 will lose its motion and another part
 will destroy sensation. The organs of
 animal life. The semilunar and plexus
 are the centre of this system of nerves
 The great sympathetic nerve is char-
 acterized by its great number of
 ganglia, we never find those in the
 extremities but only in the neck and

trunk. These nerves are in a great degree
 destitute of sensibility. it is very closely
 connected with the fifth and sixth pair
 and injuries of those nerves injure in
 a great measure the functions of
 this nerve. As to the ^{nature of the} office of the ganglia
 are men conjecture at present. When
 the ganglia are destroyed the animal
 is destitute of sensation. The sensations
 are sometimes ~~very~~ accurate in disease
 one of the uniform symptoms of consump-
 tion is a pain in the side which is owing
 to a disease of the sentient extremity
 of the nerve

LECTURE On **Surgery** { **December 11th 1835**
By George M^cClellan M.D.

Rheumatic pains of the spine and the inflammation may be classed as a disease of the spine neuralgia is an other if cupping and leeching has been applied the neuralgic disease may have been overcome but if the disease is left alone then will be a sarnolis mo of the cord and the neuralgic affection of the inferior extremities remains. the inflammation suffered to go on will produce a disease of the bones produce a softening of the cord a paralysis of the inferior extremity be the consequence. The neuralgic affections of the extremities will remain as long as the spine is in a state of inflammation. When there is suppuration attacking the spine and the limbs have become paralysed, counter irritation to the spine and frictions to the paralysed limbs if the skin is torpid

the vapour bath. Some times there is a disease of some part where the origin of the disease may arise from the spine.

When there is a disease of the spine there is generally no inflammation apparently on the external part of the spine but when pressure is made on the spot which is diseased a severe pain will be the consequence the patient falling down in convulsions or severe pains shooting to the left side of the stomach or the stomach or some other part. Another disease is a softening of the bones which is the result of a sickly or scrofulous disposition causing a distortion of the spine, absorption of the bones of the spine arises from sleeping on the ground intemperate living on fried substances and imperfect nutrition producing an acquired scrophula as it is called and the function of the extremities destroyed in those cases where there is caries the

patient on his back in bed but in
 curvature of the spine the muscles play
 ced such should be advised to take the
 open air and exercise, an attractive course
 of mercury should be used and exercise
 in the open air, with a nutritious
 diet laxatives should be used as soon
 as the foul tongue is removed and
 the digestive organs are corrected lay
 aside the mercurials, and using lax
 atives a more nutritious diet may
 be used, and of the most digestible kind
 every kind of shorted cake or pie should
 be most strictly avoided, bathe and
 wash in salt water and rubbing the
 back with a towel dipped in salt wa
 ter, allowing rest when they become
 fatigued, It is considered injurious to
 confine those patients to their beds
 In cases of the spine the very oppo
 site treatment must be used the
 back will be swollen a distortion

and tumefaction. leeching, cupping is the best with fire producing irritation, demulcent food - colomet combined with senna, caustic issues is of all the local remedies is the best making the issues on each side of the spinous processes, after a day or two use an issue made of peas applying the caustic issue every ten days, an abscess may form on the thigh taking care to make the valvular puncture in the abscess taking care to admit no air and not evacuating the abscess all at once. In cases of curvature of the spine salts or any hydragogue cathartic should be avoided. plain and simple farinaceous diet alterative doses of mercury ^{blue pill} when the tongue is foul in the evening and a dose of senna in the morning. Tonics of the preparations of Iron is the best.

Matrisia Medica Samt. Valhoun M.D. Dec^r 15th 1835

Suspended animation from Carbonic
and cold water applied gives a shock to
the system. the same takes place in syncope
It also is of great advantage in the last
stage of Typhus. If the whole body is applied
it has a much greater impression

Cold Bath where the pulse is hard and
full. cold air, invigorates, the pulse is
fuller. cold water applied to the feet
lowers the pulse. Those who are ac-
customed to going into water have
their pulse reduced to 30, and the long
continued application of cold air and water
weakens the pulse diminishes the temper-
ature and shortens life. In fevers
cold water sometimes suddenly relieves
In cases of fever where the heat of
the skin is irregularly developed being
cold in some parts of the body and
very warm in another, in those
cases warmth should be applied

to cold part and when that has been restored to the temperature of the adjoining part then cold water applied to the whole surface will have a decided effect. It has been used in measles and what is remarkable the cough was not aggravated. It has been applied in small pox. In hemorrhages cold water taken and ice held in the mouth with advantage, water below 65 is said to be cold 68 tepid ~~85~~ ^{upon} ~~hot~~. In bilious fevers we should try it first by pouring it from the mouth of a tea pot on the head and if with no unpleasantness arise it may be supplied in the form of the Persons are less liable to take cold in salt than in fresh. Cold air often relieves in typhus fever. When the liver is affected it is injurious, when it produces headache &c it is improper. The application of turpentine reduces the temperature, cold water to applications produced by the heat of the sun is of ^{great advantage}.

Theory & Practice of Medicine Philadelphia
By John Revere M.D. December 15th 1835.

Rachialgitis. or diseases of the medullary spinalis.

As a general rule the seat of disease, but there is some exceptions to this. The name of Rachialgitis is given to diseases of the medullary spinalis and those textures which are immediately connected to it. Inflammation of the medullary spinalis is often connected with cerebritis. The brain itself simultaneous affected. The texture more resembles the cerebellum though it partakes of both the cerebellum & cerebrum. The coverings are named with the same as those of the brain. The cord is liable to the same diseases as the brain, either the membranes or substance of the cord may become affected. There is sometimes effusion, suppuration, tubercles, inflammation and paralysis.

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The inflammation may attack the arachnoid and paraneurmatous structures, Nervous disease (which a very inappropriate name) often arises from diseases from the medulla spinalis. Inflammatory affections of the spinal cord is treated under three heads. 1st The seat of the disease shown by the symptoms, we do not allude to those diseases in which the bone is affected, we should always keep in view the origin of compound nerves, 1st it is not confined to age, Characterised by pain, sometimes commences in one part and gradually go down to the lumbar vertebra and remain there other times it will commence in the kidney and shoot round to some part of the spine, when in the upper part of the spine, pain in the shoulder difficult deglutition &c, when in the dorsal portion pain under the left

mma and epigastrium, in some
 instances the whole of the vertebral
 column becomes diseased and the
 whole of the voluntary muscles
 deranged causing opisthotonos and
 emprostotonos, when in the lower
 part of the column, pain in the
 bladder incontinence or paralysis
 of both rectum & bladder loss of
 sensation and motion the patient
 is unable to retain his feces or is
 discharged involuntary, the same
 of the urine in some cases the
 whole of the voluntary muscles
 is deranged and sometimes only par-
 tially. There is generally a sym-
 ptomatic fever and violent according
 to the violence to the disease, there
 usually attends obstinate consti-
 -pation. This disease often depends upon
 a scrophulous diathesis, depending some-
 -times upon tubercles.

The disease is often limited to some part of the cord. when voluntary motions were destroyed the anterior portions of the cord was diseased. The morbid appearance is a deposition of lymph, false membrane & ramollissement & effusion. The effusions of pus may take place between the pia and dura mater causing a paralysis of the muscles of voluntary motion when collected on the anterior portion of the medulla spinalis. Tetanus. Hysteria. Hypochondriasis, and epilepsy, called or classed by Cullen under Neurosis derive their morbid symptoms from the medulla spinalis, and the treatment was treated for the sentient extremities of the nerves, instead of the true source of the disease. Those diseases which are not necessarily fatal will now be considered. Sometimes there is no pain and we judge from the morbid ^{sensibilities.}

Lecture on Surgery December 15th 1835
 By George Allwell M.D.

Fractures of the bones about the eye from blows or falls pressing upon the eye, sometimes it is on the lower margin but more frequently it is the superciliary ridge. The pressure of at home upon the globe of the eye should be used by making an incision over the depressed bone and exposing it. When the nasal bones are broken and depressed we should introduce a female catheter or probe into the nose and raise them we should avoid all bandages and poultices when the alveolar processes of the jaw are broken it is best to remove all the teeth which is exposed from the fracture in fracture of the lower jaw quilting a bag filled with hair and placing it under ^{a piece of piece board laid} the jaw.

externally and the pad under the jaw
and tying a handkerchief around the
under the pad and tied in the crown
of the head. When some of the teeth have
been extracted there will be an im-
perfect apposition and by band-
aging there is a difficulty in getting
the fracture even but the tendency
will be of a bandage in this case
of throwing the fracture out of its
place when this is the case we should
tie the fractured bone together by wire
around the teeth and drawing it
in apposition, a band made of the
shape of the jaw and perforated with
holes and a silver wire passed around
the teeth and then through the band
and fastened if the prominence of
any tooth prevents the right apposition
it should be extracted or filed off, if
they are loose teeth and in the way they
should be extracted at once, as they
are seldom of much use

15th Dislocations of the Jaw. It chiefly depends upon a relaxation of the muscles, it is generally thrown anteriorly, by yawning and gapping it is not difficult in these cases but in a strong and muscular person it is difficult, in the latter cases in which we cannot reduce the difficulty by the fingers passed in on the molars and pressing down and back bleeding and nauseating doses of tartar emetic and, tobacco injections. In those cases where the jaw is frequently thrown out of its place again depending upon a relaxation of the muscles, tonics, and the shower bath &c.

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Professor Pattison's Lecture on the inguinal canal.

This is formed in the male by the descent of the testicle, if the fetus second in the female is filled up by the round ligament of the uterus. It has an inlet and an outlet and two walls an external and an internal. The hernia enters at the inlet & passes down to the outlet & is consequently lodged in the same canal with the ~~and~~ spermatic cord. Outlet. This is formed by the tendon of the external oblique muscle ~~forming~~ by forming a triangular passage bounded on the upper part by a tendinous slip forming the upper edge of external outlet called the superior pillar of the outlet, in the same way the inferior edge is bounded by a similar pillar called the inferior pillar of the outlet these pillars are inserted into the crest of the pubis, and between these pillars we have the spermatic cord ~~passing~~ the inguinal hernia passing down the contraction of the external oblique muscle (which those tendons proceed from) will have the effect of making it a difficult matter to reduce the intestine. The outer wall is formed by the tendon of the external oblique muscle of nearly its whole length & this muscle is the only muscle that covers the lower half of the canal in the upper half the internal oblique and transversal is a ~~abdominis~~ forms the external wall in connexion with the tendon of the external oblique and fascia which extends over all the abdomen, the cellulosissimum and skin these compose the external wall. The contraction of these muscles renders the reduction very difficult. The internal wall is formed by the fascia transversalis and peritoneum excepting in the lower part where a few fibres of the internal oblique and transversal is pass ~~under~~ the spermatic cord and are inserted into the linea alba pectinea and crest of the pubis. These fibres have a powerful action in inguinal hernia. The outlet is situated about half an inch from the crest of the pubis and is of a triangular shape and in the female we have the round ligament of the uterus passing out to the integuments of the groin and in the male we have the spermatic cord passing out to the testicle. When hernia takes place it follows the spermatic cord through the canal to the external opening or outlet. Inguinal hernia is but a rare occurrence in the female owing to the narrowness of the canal, but is a much more frequent occurrence in the male subject. There is no inguinal canal in the fetus, and not until the descent of the testicle takes place the scrotum.

Professor Pattison Inguinal hernia

Hernia enters the inguinal canal by the inlet. The outlet is of a triangular form formed by the tendon of the external oblique muscle. The superior edge of the outlet is called the superior or ~~orange~~ column and the inferior edge is called the inferior column. The external oblique muscle forms the lower wall of the inguinal canal and at the superior part of the canal the transversalis and obliquus internus forms the upper part of the outer wall. The internal wall is formed by the transversalis fascia and peritoneum except at the lower part and there a few fibres of the obliquus internus and transversalis pass round under the spermatic cord to be inserted into the linea alba spectens and the crest of the pubis. The inguinal canal has the spermatic cord passing through the canal in the male and the round ligaments of the uterus in the female. There are a few fibres sent up from pampart ligament to be inserted in the lower internal wall. These fibres diagonal fibres strengthen the opening of the external opening. The internal opening is formed by arteries, veins and nerves, and the vas deferens of the testicle. The spermatic cord lies between the the fascia transversalis and the peritoneum. The transversalis fascia is extended along the passage of the cord forming a funnel shape, in other words when the testicle descends from the abdomen it carries along with a portion of the transversalis fascia and when hernia takes place it carries before it a portion of the peritoneum. The whole of the abdomen is covered by a transverse fascia lining externally or covering the abdominal muscles. In some cases the hernia passes down to the scrotum and this external fascia passes down to the scrotum and will be an exterior covering and this the external abdominal fascia. The first covering of the hernia is the skin. The second the superficial abdominal fascia. The third is the fascia intercolumnia or spermatic fascia being nothing more nor less than the internal transverse fascia. It would be injudicious to hunt for these fascia in operating for hernia. We have passing from the external oblique a muscle enveloping the spermatic cord called the cremaster muscle and this forms the fourth covering of inguinal hernia.

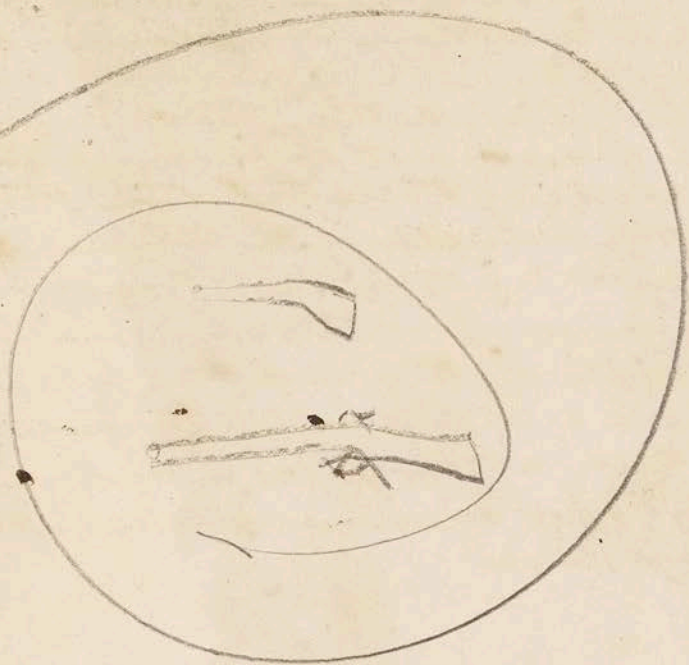
January 20 Professor Pettifor on inguinal hernia
In the adult the inguinal canal is of an oblique form
and of an inch and a half to two inches in length. The
fascia propria is merely the covering of the spermatic
cord deriving from the peritoneum in the descent of the
testicle. When we have a hernia of the inguinal canal
the hernia is covered with these covering parts but when
we come to operate we are not to look for these fascia
but dividing them without looking for them to divide
them to by hand. There is no difficulty in such an opera-
tion. We have the epigastric artery lying in upon the inner
curvature of the inguinal canal and if in passing a
bistoury up the canal and cutting toward the pubis we
will divide the pubic artery, but when we introduce
the director we should introduce it in such a direction
way that that we will have our incision made in
a direction from the pubis in this way we cannot
cut the artery cutting toward the ilium. There are
three forms of inguinal hernia, first congenital
which occurs immediately after or with the descent
of the testicle. The difference is only that in congenital
that there is no other sack formed for the hernia
protrusion but being in immediate contact with
the testicle and coming down with it enveloped in the
same sack. Hernia in children is more easily cured
than in adults, by merely wearing a truss the opening is
obliterated. 2nd form or common hernia, This passes
through the whole length of the canal 3rd or direct or
hernia or direct inguinal hernia is that form of
hernia comes out or protrudes from a rupture at
at the outlet of the inguinal canal, this form does
not traverse the canal but coming directly through
the abdominal wall immediately where the canal ter-
minates externally and in order to make it escape
it must first rupture those fibres which are inserted
into the linea alba - pectinea and crest of the pubis this
is often the case from those fibres becoming relaxed or
weakened by disease or ruptured by a blow or contusion
those diagonal fibres giving way gives rise to direct in-
guinal hernia. In this form the spermatic cord will lie on
the out side of the protrusion but in the former kind
it was on the inner side or under the protrusion
Now in introducing the bistoury in this case and cutting
toward the ilium we will be shure to divide the pubic
artery, but we must cut directly up or toward the pubis and

Linca's stands at the head of science of Botany

in this way we can not regard the artery
we can distinguish this kind of hernia by the sper-
matic cord lying on the outside of the protrusion
a second distinction is where the individual has
not been troubled with hernia and is past the age
of childhood and by his having a blow or contu-
sion on the part. This kind of hernia is mostly
attended with strangulation, the coverings
to the hernial sac are not so numerous

There are three causes of strangulation 1st a con-
striction of the muscles of the obliquus externus
2nd of the obliquus internus and transversalis
3rd by the narrowness of the opening When we
operate we operate with a view of relieving
the constriction and reducing the protrusion
We must not use much force in reducing
the strangulated protrusion but using as little
violence as possible

ROBERT
SCOTT JAMES
WARR



Euphorbia Cathartica in *ser. 892*

